

A BONUS—With every tin of Colgate's Tooth Powder we are giving as a bonus a cake of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap, absolutely free, Luna Salts for the Liver.

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts. Accuracy. Purity.

HALL & WALKER
AGENTS
WELLINGTON COAL \$6.50 PER TON
100 Government St. Telephone 83

SCARCITY OF DIAMONDS.

Extraordinary Increase in Value of Gems.

It is no exaggeration to say that in twenty-five years there will be as much locked-up capital in a diamond necklace as there is in the average industrial concern today, and these stones will be at such fabulous prices as to be beyond the reach of any but the richest of the rich.

During the past two years the price of diamonds has jumped up 25 per cent; during the past six months the price has risen 10 per cent, and in another two years diamonds will be another 20 per cent dearer.

But it is exceedingly difficult to buy diamonds at all. First of all, an introduction has to be got to the syndicate that controls the South African diamond market, and when this difficult matter is arranged, the buyer awaits his turn—generally he has to wait about six months.

On the appointed day he goes to the offices of the syndicate and is shown a parcel of diamonds. There is no bargaining; the buyer can either take the diamonds or leave them.

Men have been offered \$1,000 for their "turn" and have refused it. The reason for the rise in the price of diamonds is that the mines are becoming less productive, although producing finer stones—whiter and more brilliant.

Emeralds have gone up 50 per cent, and there has also been a big increase in the price of pearls and rubies.

—Extract from the Daily Mail, London, England, M.1405

The extract on the scarcity of diamonds in adjoining column is from one of the leading English papers and conclusively proves the correctness of the advice we have consistently tendered to our customers, viz.—Buy Diamonds. We have taken our own advice and bought steadily; today we hold the largest stock in Western America; all of it bought before the last rise and most of it before the last three or four rises; that is why we can sell Diamonds at less than the market prices.

CHALLONER
AND
MITCHELL
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
47 and 49 Government Street
Victoria, B. C.

Roosevelt's Reductions

King Theodore slept and The Grate Mogul waited his sole to the far Indies; he saw the men, women and children busy plucking the smallest leaves from the countless little shrubs that dotted the lovely landscape. "Why don't they use a pair of shears and save time?" asked King Theodore. "Because this is speshul tee, only the small young leaves, containin the richest booky r wanted in the famous Dixi Tee; when his majesty the grate Slap bang, visits Victoria the butiful kapital of B. C. he can get that tee at Dixi H. Ross and Kumpa nees store for 35 cents and 50 cents per lb."

STORM BOOTS

FOR HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND PROSPECTORS

The FELDER Hand-Made, Logger's Boot. The WET-DEFI Hunter's and Prospector's Boot—These are the Best Boots Money can Buy, and we absolutely guarantee every Pair.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart 35 Johnson St.
"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

NEW SHIPMENT

Have just received a fresh shipment of VERY CHOICE HOLLAND HERRING—KEG..... \$1.35

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.
PHONE 28. Try the Old Store JOHNSON ST.

THE PUREST AND BEST.

LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Wholesale, only, **THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.**
VICTORIA, B. C.

CUT FLOWERS AND POT PLANTS

Mr. Wilkerson, THE FLORIST, has taken a space in our store for the sale of flowers and pot plants. We take this opportunity of informing our many friends. Mr. Wilkerson will be in attendance daily. Yours truly

THE WEST END GROCERY CO.
Phone 88 - - - 45 Government Street - - - P. O. Box 566

INTERIM REPORT OF FISH COMMISSION

Several Very Important Regulations Are Embodied in the Same

FRASER RIVER FISHERMEN PROTECTED

Minor Changes in the Close Season Will Be Suggested

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The fisheries commission has prepared an interim report containing several very important recommendations. The Canadian commissioners do not agree to the request of the United States commissioner to close the Fraser river fishing at New Westminster bridge. Such a regulation would shut off nearly 200 white fishermen resident along the banks of the Fraser from following their calling. The Canadian commissioners will likely suggest restrictions to prevent excessive depth of drift nets in the Fraser river and also limiting the length of nets. Probably minor changes in the close seasons will be suggested. There has been considerable feeling aroused among the fishing population in the province lest, in order to agree upon concurrent regulations, the Canadian commissioners might make too many concessions to the Washington state commission. It is gratifying to learn that this will not be the case but that on the contrary it will be found that the rights of British Columbia fishermen have been maintained, while the restrictions proposed are compensated for by new protective measures to be urged upon the state legislature of Washington at Olympia in December.

Gossip of the Capital.

The writ for North Bruce, vacant by the death of Bland, Conservative, was issued today. The nomination will take place October 23rd.

As a result of today's lacrosse matches, the Capitals and Tecumseh are the only teams for championship. They will play home and home games, aggregate of the two matches to count. The Capitals are figuring on winning the Minto cup. President Tasse will take the team to England next March.

It is likely the Ottawa Humane Society will recognize the services of those who risked their lives in the Gilmour hotel fire.

Messrs. Laurier, Fielding and Ayresworth will be the federal representatives at the conference with the provincial premiers next week. Messrs. McBride and Roblin together with the all-Canada representatives are expected tomorrow. Premiers Peters, Prince Edward Island, Rutherford and Attorney General Cross, Alberta, have arrived.

GREAT FOREST FIRE.

Monterey County, Cal., the scene of a destructive conflagration.

Monterey, Cal., Oct. 6.—The largest forest fire that has occurred in Monterey county for more than twenty years is now raging about fourteen miles south of the city. An area four miles wide and twenty miles long has already been burned over and the fire is spreading, despite the fact that it is being fought by a large force of men. It is believed that nothing less than a rainstorm will stop the conflagration.

Many bee ranches have been destroyed and cattle are in peril. There is great danger of the fire reaching the heavily wooded Santa Lucia forest reserve. Municipal and county authorities are now gathering men who will be sent to fight the fire.

WESTMINSTER FAIR CLOSED.

From a Financial Standpoint Exhibition Proved Complete Success.

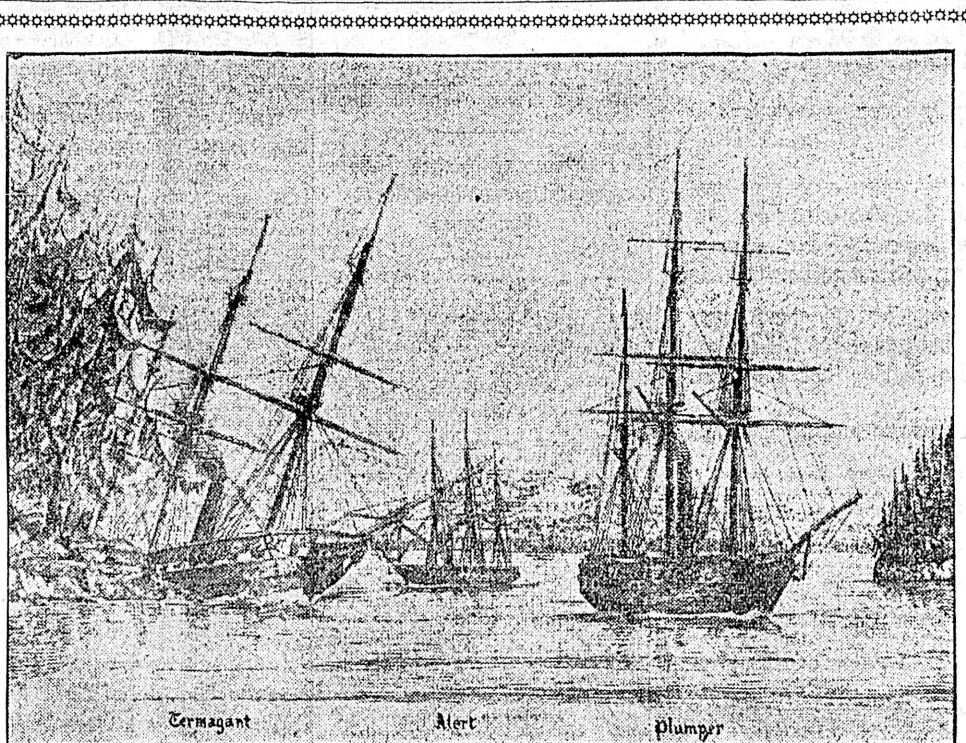
New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The exhibition closed tonight after a most successful week. The gate receipts alone exceed twelve thousand dollars. On Thursday 18,000 people were admitted to the grounds. From a financial standpoint the exhibition is one of the most successful ever held in the Royal City.

This afternoon the Vancouver Maple Leaf lacrosse team defeated the Strathcona from Alberta by an overwhelming score. Tonight the reflection of the mill fire in Vancouver is more brilliant than electric illuminations and thousands on the grounds are watching the lurid sky, the sight of which at first caused great anxiety to the thousand or more Vancouver visitors at the fair.

DRINK
St. Alice Water

From the Harrison Hot Springs, BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OWN NATURAL MINERAL WATER. Try it and judge as compared with alien springs. A mild medicinal water that

BLENDS ADMIRABLY.
THORPE & CO., Ltd.
Agents, Victoria



IN THE PLUMPER PASS VANCOUVER ISLAND, 1860.

In the British Colonist of August 7, 1860, occurs the following paragraph: "Accident to the 'Termagant.'—On Friday last H.M.S. Termagant, while on her way from Nanaimo to this port struck on a rock in the Plumper Pass and sustained considerable damage. The Plumper came down from Nanaimo on Saturday, and, after obtaining a number of hands to assist the disabled vessel, started back. We learned last evening that the Termagant had succeeded in returning to Nanaimo, where she was beached and is undergoing repairs."

This was all that the Colonist had to say on the subject. If that had been the day of illustrated daily papers we would have had something like what appears above, which, although rather more than fifty-six years belated, possesses even greater interest than a news item of yesterday. The Colonist is indebted to the thoughtfulness of Capt. Parry, R.N., and the kindness of Lady Richards for the following account of the accident and the historic picture which accompanies it.

Extract From the Captain's Journal; H. M. S. Plumper Employed on Survey of Vancouver Island

Tuesday, 31st July, 1860.
"Left Esquimalt at 4.30 a.m. with Termagant and Alert in company for Nanaimo. Passed inside Zero Rock and up Sidney Channel, between Canoe Rocks and Turnbull Reefs. Steering for Active Pass, ships formed in line ahead. At 11.50 the ships closed up, and at noon entered the Pass, the Plumper leading; the flood stream with us about 4 knots, perhaps less. I intended to have entered the pass at slack water, but Alert's bad steaming delayed us until three-quarters of an hour after the stream had commenced; the ships all turned into the Pass with great ease, which in its western entrance is about 600 yards wide. On making the turn out of the Pass I observed that the Termagant did not come to, to port, and saw that unless she answered her helm shortly, she must run on to the point outside Laura Point. She just escaped running stem on to the rocks, and took them about ten feet under water, on her starboard bilge under the fore chains, carrying away the trees with her foreyard, and sheered off without stopping. The shock is described by those on board as being very easy, and no damage was believed to have been sustained beyond rubbing off copper."

To this Capt. Parry adds:—
"It was afterwards found that the damages to the Termagant, resulting from this accident, were only of a minor character."

"The Plumper was commanded by Capt. G. H. Richards, R.N., and was specially sent out in 1857 from England in connection with the Boundary Commission, Capt. Richards and Capt. J. C. Prevost of the Satellite being the two British Commissioners."

"To those interested in local nomenclature, it is worthy of note that Capt. Richards in his journal describes the pass as Active Pass, whereas the artist of the sketch showing the accident calls it Plumper Pass."

The following reference to Plumper, or Active Pass, has been kindly furnished by Capt. J. T. Walbran, from his forthcoming work "The Coast names of British Columbia. Their origin and history."

Active Pass, between Mayne and Galiano islands. After the United States surveying vessel "Active," Commander James Alden, which vessel, piloted by Captain Herbert G. Lewis of the Hudson's Bay Company's service in 1857, was supposed to be the first steam naval vessel to make use of the channel. Named, in 1858, Active Pass, by Captain Richards, R.N., of the surveying vessel Plumper on his bearing of this circumstance from Captain Lewis, when the latter was piloting the Plumper through the pass early in that year. (Personal reminiscence to writer from Captain Lewis.) In going through this pass with a strong flood tide on the 31st July, 1860, H. M. S. "Termagant," 24 guns, accompanied by H. M. ships "Plumper" and "Alert," all under steam, had a narrow escape from shipwreck. She ran on the bluff, Laura point, situated on the south shore of the pass, and in sheering off tore up one of the trees on the bluff and threw it over her fore yard. The vessel was but slightly damaged and proceeded on with her consort to Nanaimo. (Mayne, p. 207.) It may be mentioned here that the three men of war were on their way to Nanaimo at the urgent request of the inhabitants of that place who were in dread of an Indian outbreak, eighty large canoes, full of Hydahs, having arrived from the North a few days before and camped near the settlement, with whom, and the Nanaimo Indians, relations were greatly strained. (Despatches of Governor Douglas, 31 July, 1 and 3 August 1860.)

GRAND TRUNK PLANS FOR FORT RUPERT

No Lots For Sale Until Company Has Completed All Surveys

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 6.—It is announced here on good authority that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company will not put any land at Prince Rupert on the market till all the surveys are completed. As this will probably take several years, the company will in the meantime erect temporary buildings and rent them to those requiring them.

Contracts have been awarded for clearing 320 acres of land, and the company will immediately begin the erection of a temporary hotel as the forerunner of the \$40,000 structure announced by President Hayes. Some fifteen houses will also be built as the nucleus of the future town. These arrangements were perfected by the Grand Trunk Pacific officials on their recent visit to Prince Rupert.

Heavy Run of Cohoes.
A remarkably heavy run of cohoes on the Naas river and at Quatitaska cove is reported by the steamer Venture, which arrived here this morning.

Hindus Back From Cariboo.
One hundred and fifty Hindus who have been working in the Cariboo mines during the summer are now on their way back to Vancouver. The first snap of cold weather proved too much for them.

THE RICH COBALT DISTRICT.
Cobalt, Ont., Oct. 5.—A telegram received today said that the Foster mine has just shipped thirty-three tons of ore, that showed \$50,000 net. There was heavy trading in stock around 200 to 300.

DIVIDENDS WILL BE MILLION AND HALF

G. T. R. Half-Yearly Reports Issued at London—Will Pay 4 Per Cent

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The G. T. R. reports just issued state that the gross receipts for the half year ending June 30th, were £2,021,681, compared with £2,729,008 last year; the working expenses were £2,184,821, compared with £1,923,438; the net revenue receipts for the half year, after adding receipts from all sources, were £944,867, compared with £907,634 for the corresponding period of last year. The amount available for dividend is £314,378. The directors recommend dividends of 4 per cent on first and second preference shares and to carry forward £16,077.

The number of passengers carried totalled 4,616,957, compared with 4,302,765 last year. The total mileage was 9,751,744, compared with 9,392,304.

Subsidiary Companies.
On the Canada Atlantic there was a net revenue deficiency of £30,290. The gross receipts were £519,016, compared with £512,995; the working expenses increased £2,021, leaving a net profit of £83,557, the same as last year. The net revenue surplus was brought forward and the payment of full interest on second mortgage income bonds was ordered.

The number of passengers carried shows an increase of 77,906. The Detroit and Grand Haven gross receipts were £161,279, an increase of £26,508. Working expenses increased £14,304. There was a net revenue surplus of £1,192, compared with a deficiency of £10,415 last year. The number of passengers carried was 292,850 against 265,035 last year.

LUMBER MILL DEAL IS ON IN NANAIMO

Winnipeg Operators Have Their Eyes on Plant of Nanaimo Lumber Co.

NANAIMO, B. C., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—For the past few days negotiations have been under way that may lead to the sale of the plant of the Nanaimo Lumber Co. Messrs. R. Arbuthnot and John C. McGavin, of Winnipeg, well known lumbermen with large interests throughout the west are interested in the deal. They have been in British Columbia for the past three weeks making an investigation with a view to purchasing a number of mills in order to supply the large contracts for lumber which they have in hand.

They have spent several days here in company with J. S. Emerson, president of the Nanaimo Lumber company and Mr. John Coburn, manager. Details of the transfer of the business were generally discussed.

It is understood that the purchase price will be in the neighborhood of \$125,000. Nothing definite has as yet been announced but it is known that everything in the purchase has been settled and it only wants the word from Winnipeg to make their final decision, and the deal will be closed up.

THE FERNIE STRIKE.

Nelson, Oct. 5.—There is no hope of settlement of the Fernie strike. The miners last night at a meeting determined not to go back until all the men had joined the union. Hundreds of men are leaving the camp expecting a long strike.

On the other hand, the management says the strike will be over inside of three weeks. The smelter here has only enough coke for three or four weeks. Other smelters are equally short, and the situation will presently be acute.

BIG VANCOUVER MILL TOTALLY DESTROYED

Plant and Works of Heaps Lumber Co. Go Up in Smoke

LOSS IS ESTIMATED AT \$200,000

Property Was Insured—A Fireman and a Policeman Injured

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—Fire almost completely wiped out Heaps' lumber mill in the east end of the city tonight. About 7 o'clock it was observed breaking out in the dry kilns and within an hour the mill, boiler house and other buildings were on fire. Only the moulding warehouse, part of the mill and some of the sheds were saved.

The loss is estimated roughly at \$200,000. It is insured but whether sufficiently to cover the loss cannot yet be ascertained. The fire is still burning but is quite under control.

Fireman Jordan had a rib broken in falling from a roof and had to be taken to the hospital. One of the policemen was also injured on the leg by falling timbers.

Later.—The insurance is now estimated at \$90,000. It is reported that two Japanese and three Hindoos were dragging a hose into the drykiln and perished in the flames when the roof and walls collapsed is not confirmed.

The fire originated in the drykiln and was first seen about 7 o'clock. It took about two hours to get the flames under control.

A Japanese boarding house near the mill was entirely destroyed. Several telegraph poles were burned and the wires put out of commission for a time. The Pacific express and Seattle train were held up for about an hour by lines of hose laid across the tracks.

THE WRECKED SHASTA.

All Hope of Saving Lumber Schooner Has Been Abandoned.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 6.—The torpedo boat destroyer Preble, (recently at Esquimalt) went on the rocks on the coast north of here at 8 o'clock last night, while going to the aid of the stranded schooner Shasta. After an hour's work by the destroyer Paul Jones and two launches, the Preble was pulled off. But little damage was done to the Preble, which proceeded to the wreck of the Shasta.

The Shasta is still on the rocks and rapidly going to pieces. All hope of saving her has been abandoned. The Preble was in command of Lieutenant Freeman and went ashore during a deluge.

The steamer Ronoke arrived at San Francisco this morning from San Pedro, bringing one boat and eleven men from the wrecked Shasta.

TWO BIG FIRES.

Reshellar, New York State, Badly Scorched—Furniture House Burned

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 6.—A big fire is raging in Reshellar, across the river from this city. It is said two blocks and a couple of hundred houses have already been destroyed. The Albany fire department has responded to a call for assistance.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Charles F. Doll's furniture store at the corner of Mohawk and Washington streets was destroyed tonight by fire, causing an estimated loss of \$250,000. The building, a four-story brick, owned by the Olympia Theatre Company of New York, is a total loss. An immense crowd drawn from Main, Genesee and other business thoroughfares, packed Washington and Mohawk streets in the excitement, and interfered with the work of the firemen. Police reserves were called out and portions of the crowd were roughly handled before the police secured control of the situation. The loss is well covered by insurance.

ROSSLAND MINE SITUATION.

Strike at Crow's Nest Mine Will Not Have Material Effect.

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 6.—The strike at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company will not have as bad an effect as was first thought. At Trail, the plant of the Consolidated company will close down in a few days, but there are a lot of repairs and betterments that will keep the larger portion of the force employed.

At the Le Roi No. two, the larger portion of the force will be kept at work repairing the shaft and doing other work. At the Centre Star development, installation of the new hoist and compressor and breaker down of ore will keep the majority of the men at work.

At the Le Roi there will be no lessening of force to amount to anything. In order to stock up the smelter at Northport a considerable tonnage will be necessary and this will keep a good sized force at work. The shaft is to be deepened and there is considerable development work to be done. At the White Horse force will remain unchanged as development of new ore shoots will occupy considerable period yet.

Shipments for the week were: Centre Star, 1,470; Le Roi, 3,090; Le Roi No. two, 570; Le Roi two (milled) 1,200; total for the week, 6,330, and for the year, 240,293 tons. At the Trail smelter ore receipts were 6,304 tons for the week.

FOR Economical Heating**USE A Gas Heater**

It is just the thing for offices, bathrooms and bedrooms. Makes a room comfortably warm in a few minutes. We have a large stock of good radiators, which we are offering at special prices.

Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.

Cor. Langley and Fort Sts.

What

Makes meat and potatoes luxurious? Why, good Tea and Coffee. I handle nothing but the best.

Best Ceylon Tea; per lb. 40c
Young Hyson (green tea); per lb. 40c
Gunpowder Tea (green tea); per lb. 40c
Indian Tea; per lb. 25c
Congo Tea; per lb. 25c
Fresh Ground Mocha and Java; per lb. 40c

Fresh Roasted Java Beans; per lb. 40c
Fresh Roasted Mocha Beans; per lb. 40c
Arabian Blend Mocha and Java; per lb. 40c
Crown Coffee; per tin 40c

W. O. WALLACEFAMILY GROCER
Tel. 312.**ANOTHER PHASE OF THE WATER PROBLEM****Alderman Stewart Is to Ask For Sum to Cleanse Elk Lake**

Another phase in the water works problem has developed by the introduction of a motion by Ald. Stewart which will be brought before the council tomorrow evening. The motion is that the city solicitor be instructed to prepare a by-law to borrow the sum of \$25,000 on the security of the water rates of the city, the said sum to be expended in cleaning and fencing Elk and Beaver lakes and in installing a pump on the twelve-inch main.

When seen last evening Ald. Stewart said that the water committee were fathering the proposal and in doing so all they desired to do was to give the citizens better water before next summer. He pointed out that it would not be necessary for the by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers, it only being required for the council to pass the by-law.

Ald. Stewart explained that it was necessary that a better supply of water be secured before next summer, and it is only by this means that it can be done. In connection with the same problem His Worship has decided to call the public meeting for Wednesday evening instead of Tuesday, as he announced on Friday. This change has been made so that the meeting will not interfere with the charity concert that is to be given on Tuesday. At present, however, the council chamber is also taken up for Wednesday evening by the school board, which will hold its regular monthly meeting on that date. It is expected, however, that some arrangements will be made so that the school board will meet in the secretary's office.

ROOSEVELT TO IRELAND.

President Sends a Message of Good-will Through T. P. O'Connor.

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Roosevelt today received T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, the new president of the United League of America. Mr. O'Connor had met the president several times and there was a pleasant exchange on both sides of memories of previous meetings. The president, alluding to his forthcoming article on the Celtic sages, declared that his study of them had made him realize more than ever the high place Ireland occupies in the history of

B. C. AREA AS REMOTE AS THIBET**A Shameful Isolation of the Rich Queen Charlotte Islands****SHUT OFF FROM OUTSIDE WORLD****C. Harrison of Massett Tells of Conditions and the Great Resources**

C. Harrison, of Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands, in a town for a few days on business connected with the development of Graham Island and the group generally. In an interview with the Colonist, Mr. Harrison said that the great obstacle in the way of progress in these islands was the lack of a proper mail service. "To give some idea," said he, "the latest news I received before leaving for home was through Dawson papers received via Alaska, reversing as it were the order of things. Certainly the surveys of these waters are incomplete, but when I left, H. M. S. Egeria was in Virago sound and it is to be hoped proper surveys will soon be forthcoming to enable and perhaps induce better communication. Many people representing much capital would gladly come to these islands but for the difficulty of access and opportunity both ways; for, having got there, the difficulty is still to get back. Such difficulty exists as to regular passage that business men and prospectors invariably

Now Go to Ketchikan, where they are able at short notice to engage a gasoline boat in which to make the transit across. Recently a friend of mine anxious to get back to the mainland, had to pay the Indians no less than \$50 to take him over in a canoe.

"Graham Island it must be remembered is almost as large as Ireland. Ireland has a population, I think of about four millions. Now on the island there are many areas of clear land which only requires drainage of a comparatively easy nature to fit it for extensive settlements. I have in my possession letters representing at least 250 families inquiring into the conditions of the place. The natural conditions are admittedly eminently favorable and it is only the conditions of travel both to and upon the island that can be regarded as a detriment to prospective settlement. Special farming experts have examined the island during the past summer and the universal opinion is that the land is capable of affording the best dairying facilities in the whole of British Columbia the climate being equable.

All the Year Round. "Most of the would-be settlers are either from Canada or the United States and many are from British Columbia and the cities of the Sound; and the chief inquiries next to the nature of the land itself are as to roads and schools. At present there is absolutely no road whatever upon the island and it would be madness for any settler with a family to attempt to locate any distance inland as the cattle trails are all that exist on the island and transport is consequently impossible.

In the immediate future we expect extensive saw mills to be built, one on Massett Inlet and one on Virago sound, which when completed will afford employment for a large number of people. Last year there was some excitement regarding the discovery of oil on Graham Island and as usual Americans from Ketchikan were the first in the field. Many claims were staked by them and others later by parties from Victoria and Vancouver. The Americans have done considerable prospecting work this year on their claims and the samples of shale that they have sent down for test, prove conclusively, that oil exists on these properties and it is practically certain that very shortly the matter will be taken up by an American syndicate and

Boring Operations Commence. "The fishing capabilities of our waters have not yet been exploited, but they are enormous and I fully believe in the rivers alone sufficient salmon could be obtained to supply yearly a full sized cannery.

As a hunting country for European visitors, Graham Island affords a rare opportunity, game is plentiful, black bear, land, otter and martin are also plentiful and in the northeast of the island towards Virago sound caribou is still to be found; in fact, hunters call it a sportsman's paradise.

"All these things considered it seems impossible that this island should any longer remain neglected and practically unknown; and it is confidently hoped by all residents and all the wide circle of persons interested in the islands that the time has come when the government will take the matter strongly in hand and lend to the waiting development of this promising district the same facilities that have been afforded to others."

VISITING NEWSPAPERWOMAN

Miss Cora E. Hind of Staff of Winnipeg Free Press in the City.

Miss Cora E. Hind, commercial editor of the Manitoba Free Press, and one of the most popular and best known newspaperwomen in Western Canada, is in the city, a guest at the King Edward hotel. Miss Hind is at the coast primarily on a holiday trip, but incident-

ly she took in the New Westminster fair, where she acted as judge of the art and women's department.

A pleasing fraternal visit was made by Miss Hind to the Colonist office last evening and she had much to say of interest regarding the immense market that exists for British Columbia fruit in the Northwest. "This market," said Miss Hind, "is absolutely illimitable, as it is constantly expanding, and no matter how quickly the fruit growing industry of British Columbia grows in productive acreage, your province will never be able—at least for a great number of years—to catch up with our demands."

Miss Hind returns to the mainland tomorrow en route home.

THE BABINE MALCONTENTS

Eight of Convicted Indians En Route to New Westminster Jail.

Hazleton, Oct. 5.—Eight of the Babine Indians who could not pay their fines for participating in the recent fishery trouble left on the steamer Phœnix for New Westminster, where six of them will serve six months for resisting arrest and assaulting officers, and one month for barricading the Babine river. The other two are to serve three months for stealing nets.

It is believed that the Indian Department is taking steps to have the Indians released. This step will be strongly disapproved of here, as the sentences are considered lenient to a degree. A large number of mining men from the Telqua valley and the Dominion geological survey party, which spent the season in this district, left also by yesterday's boat.

TELLS OF SUCCESS OF WESTMINSTER FAIR**Deputy Minister of Agriculture Thinks Displays Were Most Creditable**

J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, returned yesterday from the New Westminster Agricultural Exhibition and in reply to an inquiry addressed to him regarding the success of the fair, replied:

"Speaking of the fair generally, I think it was decidedly good. Of course, it was not as extensive as last year and in consequence of the numerous buildings then erected for the big events, some parts looked a little bare. Nevertheless, on the whole it was fully equal to any previous exhibition.

"As regards the fruit, it was on the whole superior to anything previously attempted. The display was most creditable, and Mr. McNeil, Dominion Fruit Inspector, under the Fruit Marks Act, expressed the opinion that British Columbia was a long way ahead of any other province in the matter of the quality of its fruit, and he was greatly taken with the display before. The district exhibits were certainly very fine. I prizes had not been awarded when I left, Richmond and Chilliwack certainly excelled themselves in the nature of their display. To the casual observer it seemed certain that one of these two would take the prize. Almost without exception the district exhibits were most creditable and it would puzzle the judges to arrive at their final award.

"Grain and field products were well represented. Mr. J. A. Turner, of Calgary, had a fine exhibit of horses and Mr. Pemberton of horses of all classes. The former took many prizes in different classes, but Mr. Pemberton captured the prize for the best band. Buyers from Seattle were on the ground in force for the purpose of buying matched teams of heavy horses which they had been unable to obtain on the other side of the line and were willing to pay fancy prices for horses that suited their purpose.

"In other lines of live stock the beef cattle came out very strong. The dairy cattle were not so well represented as might have been expected. The sheep and pig exhibit was certainly good.

Mr. Blanchard, the poultry judge from Port Hadlock, expressed himself as highly gratified with the quality of the poultry exhibition, but in point of numbers the exhibition was somewhat wanting. This he attributed to the moulting season, which probably deterred many exhibitors. He wished it understood that as it is well known that moulting takes place at this time of year it should not be allowed to interfere with the intention of exhibitors.

"Miss Rose, who was acting as judge in the dairying department, expressed herself as very much pleased with the quality of the dairy products, which she designated as of a high order of excellence.

"The manufacturers' building was well filled and attracted a good deal of attention. Altogether the judging gave satisfaction, a few protests only being entered, which is almost invariably the case in large shows, but altogether the exhibitors seemed pretty well satisfied.

"Mr. Thomas Earle, the veteran fruit grower of Lytton, captured the cup presented by Oscar Brown, of Vancouver, for the best packed commercial exhibit. Naturally he was much elated at his well deserved success. The exhibit, both as regards quality and packing, was exceptionally excellent. The packing was done by his son, Fred Brown, in a manner which did him much credit.

"The weather was good and the attendance large, and everything pointed to the financial success of the fair. "On Thursday evening Mr. Keen, the manager, entertained a number of guests at dinner, including most of the judges and myself."

BORDEN ADVANCES A NEW POLICY**Conservative Leader Declares For Public Ownership of Franchises****PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF PEOPLE****Day Has Passed When Individuals Should Be Permitted to Rob Masses**

Pembroke, Ont., Oct. 6.—In an address to the electors of North Renfrew in the interests of Gerald White (Conservative) last night Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, outlined his policy in regard to public franchises. Briefly, he stated that good statesmanship requires that in the future our public domain must be regarded as including not only our natural resources and facilities but the great national franchises and public utilities. These, of right, belong to the people and they must so be administered and exploited as to permanently protect the interests of the people. The gift of great national franchise with huge public subsidies so as to enormously enrich a few fortunate individuals with the wealth created by the settlement of the country, is neither prudent nor statesmanlike and in the future will not be tolerated by the Canadian people.

Drank Carbolic Acid. Toronto, Ont., Oct. 6.—Sarah Generaux a young married woman, twenty-three years old, deliberately drank a dose of carbolic acid before her husband last evening, and is in a serious condition in the General Hospital. No cause is known for her act.

Took Strychnine. Guelph, Ont., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Drum, of Chicago, who was visiting relatives in Guelph township, is dead as the result of a dose of strychnine. Whether taken accidentally or with suicidal intention will never be known, as the woman was alone in her room at the time.

COLDS AND CROUP IN CHILDREN.

Women who have young children that are subject to colds and croup will be interested in the statement of Mrs. Wm. H. Seng, No. 41 Fifth St., Wheeling, W. Va., who says: "My little girl is subject to colds. Last winter she had a severe spell and a terrible cough but I cured her with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without the aid of a doctor, and my little boy has been prevented many times from having the croup by the timely use of this syrup. As soon as he shows any signs of croup I give him the Cough Remedy for three or four days which prevents the attack." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

NOTES FROM COWICHAN.

C. H. Dickie Back From Portland Canal Bountiful Harvest.

Mr. C. H. Dickie returned on Sunday last from a trip to the Portland canal, where he is interested in mining properties. Mr. Dickie reports that a considerable amount of work is being done with very good results. The property he is interested in, development work has proven it to be valuable. Other properties are being opened up with like indications. He said to a reporter that every prospector there was most sanguine as to the future of the camp and from what he saw he thought himself there was a great future for the country. Mr. Dickie is not only interested in the mines but has also secured some valuable timber rights, which are bound to be more valuable as the country is opened up. We also understand he is planning a railroad for which he is applying for a charter.

Mr. Dickie said that Charlie Bibeau had one of the best prospects he saw up there, and that there was little doubt as to it proving a very rich mine, and Charlie making lots of money out of it. In fact, he said that already flattering offers had been made for the property but until they have done more work they would not sell. He said the boys from this district were all well and felt most sanguine as to the future of that country.

Our farmers are this year rejoicing over a most bountiful harvest. From Shawinigan Lake to Chemainus the people of the Cowichan valley are to be congratulated. Everything, fruit, grain, hay, vegetables and roots have all been good this season being an ideal one in every way. There is one thing though that should be added and would mean money to every farmer in the valley, and that is a fruit canning factory. Bushels of fruit goes to waste every year for the want of it, and every pound of fruit wasted means the loss of so much money. There is always a demand for canned fruit everywhere, and there is no earthly reason why our farmers should not save and market their fruit. Is there no one who will take the initiative in this matter and get a small factory started. It will be a money making proposition for the one who will.

On a trip of inspection, Mr. Wm. Gidley, superintendent of Cowichan Lumber Co., went up to Cowichan lake on Wednesday to make the trip down the river preparatory to driving their logs down. Mr. Gidley said they would have about five million feet to bring

Housekeepers**TRY OUR****INDURATED FIBREWARE**

Tubs, Pails, Washbasins, etc., made in one piece. No hoops to fall off. Clean, Sweet, Durable. For Sale Everywhere.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd.

HULL, CANADA

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent

V. W. MITCHELL, Agent

VICTORIA, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

.... NOW READY

The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAI-EN ISLAND.

has just been issued from The Colonist Press, and is for sale at the price of \$1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kai-En Island that can be procured.

THE COLONIST OFFICE**Position Demands It.**

If the reader of this letter will consider for one moment the advantage his appearance will give him in the community in which he resides and at the same time avoiding all inconveniences that occur in goods made up by unskilled mechanics such as all clothes other than good Tailor-made. Therefore it is generally understood that men of standing whose position demands good dress all have them made to order.

down this year and the Victoria Lumber Co. about seven millions. Mr. J. Vipond has been doing the logging for some companies and has had so far a very successful season at present prices of lumber. These logs are very valuable, and every precaution will be taken to drive them down to the sea. This is the cause of Mr. Gidley's trip down the river to see if any of the many of the old trees (that are usually left by the high waters of early summer) can be removed and otherwise note any changes that may have been made in the channel. Mr. Gidley will take two days to make the trip.

A Dangerous Blaze.—A very peculiar blaze attracted the attention of the fire department about 7 o'clock last evening. The alarm was sent in from the corner of Yates and Government street and when the department reached the scene a good blaze was seen on the roof of Percy's drygoods store. The ladders were run up and it was found that a pot of tar had caught fire and was causing all the trouble. The tar pot was thrown into the street and a stream from the chemical soon had it extinguished. The fire did very little if any damage to the roof but the department are wondering how the tar caught fire. According to the workmen all fires were extinguished when the day's work was done, but still the tar was on fire.

Per S. S. Indianapolis from the Sound.—H. Strick, J. Strick, Mrs. Adams, W. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Neudham, G. Prior and wife, A. E. Lane, P. Ellis, W. Densell, H. H. Marden, M. A. Wilde, H. W. Bishop, R. W. Reid, F. Martin, J. St. Clair, Mrs. Newton, W. Dockell, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Newton, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Taylor, M. Hildred and wife, E. Blake, W. Alexander, M. Carlson, J. Hinder, J. Adams, S. Brown, J. W. Hamilton and wife, Miss Neill.

A BROAD STATEMENT.

This announcement is made without any qualifications. Hem-Roid is the one preparation in the world that guarantees it.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure any case of Piles. It is in the form of a tablet.

It is the only pile remedy used internally.

It is impossible to cure an established case of Piles with ointments, suppositories, injections or outward appliances.

A guarantee is issued with every package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid which contains a month's treatment.

Go and talk to your druggist about it. The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

WANTED.—An experienced woman to care for children. Address Mrs. John B. Stevens, 801 North Yakima avenue, Tacoma, Wash. 07

WANTED.—A mother wishes the care of 2 or 3 children under the age of 12; good home, near sea and school. Address Mrs. L. M. D. Colquitz P. O. 07

TO LET.—Furnished cottage; electric light, bath; stable. Apply Mrs. Wagg, 23 Toronto street. 07

TO RENT.—Unfurnished rooms. Apply 131 Yates street. 07

WANTED.—Position as carpenter's help, by young man strong and willing, with liking for the trade. Apply Box 403, city P. O. 07

FOR SALE.—Fresh calved cow, price \$35. Reason for selling, going out of dairy business. Apply Oldfield Lakeview, West Saanich road. 07

FOR SALE.—A nice cottage, near Central schools; all modern conveniences; nearly new. Price, \$1,500; very easy terms. Apply 625 Colomat. 07

OR SALE.—S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale. Fred. Garland, Oaklands, Victoria. 07

FOR SALE.—Two fresh calved cows; good milkers. Apply Jones, Parsons Bridge. 07

FOR SALE.—Eleven and one-half acres of beautiful garden land, situated northeast corner of Cook and May streets (opposite Beacon Hill Park) and within 15 minutes' walk of post office; main city sewers pass through the property. A rare opportunity for parties wishing a beautiful home site. This property can be secured at reasonable price and easy terms. Close to the sea and well sheltered. Apply to C. F. Beaven, Box 624, Colonist. 07

CARD OF THANKS. Mr. Samuel E. Palmer and family desire to thank their many friends for the kindness shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Wednesday, October 10.

Daniel V. Arthur presents

DIGBY BELL

In Augustus Thomas' Big Comedy Success

The Education of Mr. Pipp

The Charles Fanna Gibson Play.

Prices, \$1.50, \$1.75, 50c, 25c. Box office opens 10 a. m., Monday, October 8. Mail orders accompanied by check will receive their usual attention.

Funeral Notice.

Members of the above society are requested to attend the funeral of the late Bro. J. Wood, on Sunday, October 7, at A. O. U. W. Hall, at 1:45 p. m. sharp.

F. DYKES, President.

H. S. GRAVLIN, Secretary.

FIRST PRIZE

The reason we are always awarded the first prize in the estimation of our customers is for the cleanliness of our stock, high quality and low prices of our goods, and the perfect satisfaction in every detail given our patrons. Our groceries are always fresh and of the best.

F. P. WATSON, Grocer

PHONE 448 55 YATES STREET

Breathes there a woman with soul so dead,
Who never wished to make good Bread?
This wish shall be yours within the hour
If you insist on getting

Rising Sun Flour

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For Sale by All Good Grocers

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5 00
Six months 2 50
Three months 1 25

Victoria

Daily Weather

Saturday, Oct. 6.

Highest 60
Lowest 44
Mean 52
Sunshine, 4 hours, 54 min.

Victoria Weather

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Highest temperature, 71.7
Lowest temperature, 42.4
Mean temperature, 56.34
Total precipitation for the month, 3.14 inch.
Bright sunshine, 151 hours, 6 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.40 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest needs of British Columbia today is for unskilled labor. In the very nature of things, unskilled laborers will be scarce in a country as far away from the congested centres of population as this province is. It costs money to get here—more money than the unskilled laborer is likely to be able to command, and anyway there is not, in Canada, sufficient population to supply the needs of the East, where the West has to go begging. We tried the experiment of using Chinamen, and, while it had its advantages, we concluded that it was on the whole not beneficial to the country to employ Oriental labor. When we reached this conclusion, we realized what would happen, if the immigration of coolies was stopped. We knew there would be a shortage of unskilled labor and we told ourselves that we must be prepared to put up with the inconvenience until the demand could be supplied by white labor. The shortage is being felt; but this is no reason for going back to the discarded system. We have, as Mr. Phillips-Wolly forcibly points out, only done half what we set out to do. It is time to do the other half. There is abundant employment here for unskilled men and the demand will increase very rapidly. The Colonist will be very glad to receive suggestions as to how this demand can be supplied, but we draw the line at suggestions for the lowering of the Chinese head tax. This must be a white man's country.

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

The Victoria Musical Society has issued its prospectus for the current season and it announces four musical events of more than ordinary interest. This society made a very good record last season, and the public are warranted in expecting something of high class at their future entertainments. The objects of the Musical Society are very laudable, and as it is working in harmony with similar organizations in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, it is in a position to accomplish much. Every well-considered effort to give the people of Victoria the opportunity of hearing good music deserves encouragement. Owing to conditions, with which we are all familiar, it is not often possible to induce artists of the first rank to come to Victoria. There is a risk attending their engagement by those whose business it is to cater to public amusement, which in many cases prevents contracts being made with them. Frequently, as we all know, subscription lists must be opened to secure the sale of enough tickets to warrant contracts. The Musical Club guarantees the amount demanded by the artists, whom it engages, and the public spirit shown by the gentlemen who assume this responsibility deserves high commendation.

Some care is necessary in arranging a matter of this nature, so that there will be no conflict with entertainments arranged by people engaged in the business. They, too, must assume certain risks, and while it is true that they stand a chance to make a profit, which the guarantors of the Musical Society's contracts do not, it is very desirable that there should be clashing of interests between those who bring artists here as a business venture and those who do so purely from an interest in musical matters.

As to the great desirability of enabling our citizens to hear the best music there is no doubt in any one's mind. Too often Victoria audiences do not hear famous singers until they have reached that stage when they must be content with the crumbs which fall from the public table. It is of doubtful advantage to listen to a singer who has

long since passed the meridian of his or her greatness; but one who is in the full splendor of highly developed talent gives far more to the audience than the audience can possibly give in return. Hence we ought all to unite our efforts in securing the best available talent for Victoria, and for this reason we bespeak liberal patronage for the Musical Society's entertainments.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE MOVEMENT.

"Some day God will raise up a prophet who shall lead the masses of the toilers to Himself. That day will reveal whether the church will capture the labor movement, or whether the labor movement will capture the church. Much will depend upon whether that prophet shall come out of the organized church, or, as it happened 2,000 years ago, he shall come from the ranks of the common people—a despised Nazarene." With these words the Rev. Charles Stehle, of Chicago, concluded a stirring address before the Knox College Alumni. Perhaps it would not be well to examine the language of the reverend gentleman too closely. The value of what he said depends not upon the forms of expression, which he employed, although these are very impressive, but upon the sentiment which he endeavors to convey. The London Spectator, after reviewing political and social conditions in the United States, has reached the conclusion that a bloodless revolution is about to be inaugurated in that country, and thinks it will begin at the Presidential election in 1908. Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst fully agrees with the London paper. In a recent issue of Everybody's there was an article on Australian politics in the course of which the statement was made that the platform of the leaders of the Labor Party in that country is the Sermon on the Mount. These things are signs of the times, and they are favorable signs. No observer of events can have failed to notice that all the civilized world over there is in a profound feeling of unrest. A few years ago, when this agitation was in its infancy, it was marked by signs which were full of possible peril. At the time of the French Revolution the common people lost faith, first in the government and then in the church, and after that everything was possible. Not very long ago it appeared as if the toiling masses were rapidly losing faith in Christianity, and that the day was near, when they would seek to overthrow existing institutions and establish a new society in which religion would have no place. That Christian churches did not recognize the peril, or, if they did recognize it, made no adequate effort to stay the tide of unbelief, that seemed about to sweep over the land, was a matter of much concern among those who watch closely the tendency of things. But all such fears appear to have been groundless. The masses of the people are turning towards Christ for guidance—not perhaps to the Christ of the creed-makers, but to the Christ of the Gospels.

We are told that nearly nineteen centuries ago "the common people heard Him gladly," and they are hearing Him gladly to-day—not perhaps as universally as they will by and bye, but yet to a degree that is full of hope for the future. Of all mysteries this is the greatest. He was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." "The foxes had holes and the birds of the air had nests, but the Son of Man had not where to lay his head." Get out of your mind all association of His name with lofty cathedrals, the "frozen music" of whose architecture delights the eye as the glorious harmony of their choirs enchants the ear. Try and think of Him as His contemporaries, not the "common people," but the aristocracy, must have regarded Him. Reflect upon His shameful death. Consider how His teachings were perverted by ecclesiasticism, learned tomfoolery and gross wickedness in high places in the church. Think how Christianity has been assailed by the wits and cynics of all the centuries since it was prominent enough to attract attention. Consider how it has had to contend against the hard materialism of physical science, which searched in vain with scalpel, microscope and telescope to find a god. Remember that the early leaders of the great modern social movement—we do not mean socialist movement or mean anything of the kind, turned their backs upon the churches and sought to reform a world by leaving God and Christ out of it. And when you have done these things endeavor to appreciate what it means that "the common people" are once more looking to Jesus of Nazareth for guidance in what bids fair to be the most intense and far-reaching struggle in which mankind has ever engaged. It is a wonderful thing. It is the one gleam of light in a sky that elsewhere is covered with the blackness of clouds.

This is "the irrepensible movement." Not the movement of labor organizations to wrest control of the political machinery of the country; not the movement of the Socialists to dislocate existing property relations; not the movement of anarchists to subvert all government. But a turning towards Christ as the guide and exemplar of humanity, as the one Great Teacher in whose words are the secret of salvation, not from unknown terrors in some indefinite future world but from the trials and difficulties, which make this life so hard for the great majority to bear—from the mistakes of greed, ignorance and prejudice. It is a remarkable thing that at this late day He is being hailed as "The Light of the World" in a sense never before understood.

NONE IN SEATTLE

A lady purchased half a dozen bottles of Shotbolt's Cucumber Cream to take back with her, "for there is nothing like it there," for feeding, healing and softening the skin. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE AT

SHOTBOLT'S THE ELECTRIC SIGN DRUG STORE
On JOHNSON STREET

SPORTSMEN

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of
Guns, Ammunition, Etc., in the City.
Call and Examine Our Stock.

John Barnsley & Co. Government Street

Fit-Reform

Our \$18 Fall Suits and Overcoats

It does not hurt our pride one bit to confess that \$18 Suits and Top Coats are a mighty big concern with us.

They are so important a phase of the Fit-Reform organization that they have become a specialty.

As such, they have all the marks of perfection that Fit-Reform gives to its creations. No tailor in Canada can possibly make such suits under \$25. Even then, there is no comparison between Fit-Reform styles, Fit-Reform tailoring and Fit-Reform VALUES and those given by the average custom tailor.

Need we say that Fit-Reform \$18 Suits and Top Coats are in greater variety—and are GREATER VALUES—than ever before?

Of course you know that. When are you coming to see all the new Fall styles?

73 GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA, B.C.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

On the first page of to-day's paper is a picture of no little historical interest to the people of British Columbia, and accompanying it an extract from the journal of the captain of H.M.S. Plumper. In sending these to the Colonist, Capt. Parry writes the following letter, which, although not meant for publication, will be read with pleasure by the host of friends, whom that gallant sailor left behind him in Victoria. We are sure that every Victorian, and for this purpose we include the suburbs with the city, will heartily reciprocate what he says:

Sherness Sept. 11, 06.
Dear Sir,—I venture to think that the accompanying sketch and extract attached thereto will be of interest to the readers of the Colonist. The place is well known to nearly everyone in your part of the world, and old-time history is always interesting.

I wish fortune had ordained that I should come out to British Columbia again officially, but I fear I must wait until I am able to visit you in a private capacity; no country will ever hold such a place in my estimation and in my affections as British Columbia, and that every vessel should be shrouded on it is the most earnest wish of one of its greatest admirers and well-wishers.

Yours sincerely J. F. PARRY.

"Number of Souls," is the heading of a table of immigrants. Why not "persons?"

The Hearst papers are unanimous in supporting their owner for governor of New York. The other 24,391 papers in the United States are on the other side.

Some of the Toronto papers are following President Roosevelt's spelling rules. They spell attached "attacht," fixed, "fixt," and so in. But attached is not pronounced attacht, nor is fixed pronounced fixt. The new spelling is not phonetic. It is simply an effort to spell a wrong pronunciation.

In next Sunday's Colonist the publication of an intensely interesting story by E. Phillips Oppenheim will be begun. It is a novel of rare dramatic interest. In this connection mention may be made of the fact that the Daily edition of the Colonist is now a twelve page paper and the Sunday edition a twenty page paper.

It does not matter on what side of politics a man may be, he cannot help being alarmed at the political outlook when he knows that the future of the Finance Minister of Canada is uncertain because of charges of personal corruption, and the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the election of the Minister of Public Works discloses a horrible state of things.

The Work Point Barracks garrison is to be reinforced by forty members of the Royal Canadian Artillery. Recruiting has been very slow. A position on the permanent Canadian Militia is a very desirable one in many respects. The pay is fairly good; the work is not hard and the surroundings are excellent. But it is very hard to get recruits in this part of the Dominion. The reason

probably is that there is employment in civil life at good wages for every one who wants it.

In the last report of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital there is a table of the birthplaces of 880 patients who were treated in that institution in which appears the following classification: British Columbia, 220; Canada, 164; Nova Scotia, 15; New Brunswick, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6. How long this classification has been kept up, we do not know, but it is certainly time it was stopped. What is meant by "Canada"? Probably, Ontario and Quebec, but these had ceased to be called Canada long before the hospital was founded. We are accustomed to complain of errors in Canadian terminology made by people in the United Kingdom and ought to be careful not to make such glaring ones ourselves. We are also told that one patient came from San Juan Island and 66 from the United States. As the German Emperor sometime ago decided that San Juan Island was a part of the United States, there is some danger that William the Restless may be after the hospital authorities for lese majeste.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Conservatism In Canada.

In the three provinces of Canada where Conservative governments are in power there is manifest satisfaction at the policies which are being enforced.—Daily Canadian.

A Far-Reaching Offence.

Bribery is a crime worse than burglary.—Toronto Telegram.

The Only Remedy.

Corruption in elections must be eradicated, or representative government becomes a farce. The way to eradicate it is to ferret out the corruptors and make public examples of them.—Toronto World.

Why Not In Canada.

The popular election of senators is a movement that is gaining ground in the United States. It is a step toward freedom which must appeal to all philosophers who believe in making the voter directly responsible for his mistakes.—Toronto Star.

Two of a Kind.

Hon. Mr. Hyman seems to have been well qualified to sit in the same cabinet with Hon. Mr. Fielding.—Hamilton Spectator.

How to the Line.

The mass of the people are more interested in the fraternal societies than the ordinary "regular" line companies. It is probable that for one man who carries regular line insurance, a dozen carry fraternal society insurance. There seems the more reason therefore that the inquiry into the fraternal societies should be searching.—Ottawa Journal.

Canada No Reformatory.

To allow the Salvation Army to bring over to Canada "semi-incorrigible" girls is, to say the least, of questionable expediency. It would be hard on some of them to take away their chance of reform, but many a benevolent Canadian householder has had cause to repent giving such peo-

NEW CURTAINS

A MIDST the wealth of new goods daily pouring into our store for Fall and Winter use, more than a passing notice should be taken of the distinctive and beautiful art creations in our Curtain Section in our Second Floor showroom to which the elevator takes you with ease and comfort. More than one hundred different art materials from all parts of the world are there displayed for your inspection. In Lace ware, there are: Beautiful Scotch Lace Curtains, all sizes, from, per pair.....\$1.25 up New designs in Nottingham Lace Curtains, all sizes, from, per pair, \$1.25 up Dainty Swiss Applique Curtains, all sizes, from, per pair.....\$4.50 up Handsome Battenberg Curtains, all sizes, from, per pair.....\$10.00 Fashionable Bonne Femme Curtains, single curtains 50 in. wide..... 6.50 SASH Curtains to match the above, at, per pair..... 6.50 Rich Connemara Lace Curtains, as used in Buckingham Palace, at per pair..... 35.00



Tapestry Curtains—a wealth of new designs—from.....\$5.50 up Decorative Chenille Curtains from \$4.50 up Very Rich Damask Curtains, from, per pair, ...\$10.00 up French Satin Curtains, a great variety, at, per pair\$20.00 Oriental Hazara Curtains, per pair... 6.00 Bagdad Curtains, each 4.50 Damascus Curtains, each..... 7.50 Liberty Art Curtains, per pair..... 12.00

PLEASE REMEMBER, these rich goods are not common designs; they are SPECIAL NEW EXCLUSIVE designs. In each material, there is a wealth of selection. Our trade over the whole of Western Canada demands a stock that embraces ALL. In most cases, we have bedspreads and small table covers to match—also rich in French Silk Brocades and McLintock's Silk and Sateen Cushions and Down Quilts.

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HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

W. 1758

Henry Young & Co.



**PURE WOOL
BLANKETS**



Our customers tell us we have a name for supplying the finest Pure Wool Blankets; our large stock this season will, we feel sure, justify that name. A long list would only weary you; it is sufficient to state they are in all sizes, the weights run from 6 lbs. to 10 lbs. and the prices range in accordance with weights and sizes from \$5 to \$12. The goods themselves are the best advertisement.

They await your inspection at

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.

Government Street,

Y 1759

VICTORIA

ple a trial. Commissioner Nichol had better see that his wards have become wholly incorrigible before he ships them to this country, or they may have to be sent back.—Toronto Globe.

Are Their Tendencies Disloyal?

Evidently Mr. Macdonald believes that in the English-speaking provinces the Imperial labor unions are a sort of menace to Imperial unity and British institutions.—Hamilton Times.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the new college at Aberdeen, Scotland. The city was magnificently decorated, and visitors from foreign lands were unanimous in declaring they had never seen anything equal to the appearance Aberdeen presented. Their Majesties were received by the Lord Provost and magistrate. The former, after the presentation, handed the keys of the city to the King, and then presented Lord Strathcona, the chancellor, and other officials of the college. Their Majesties were enthusiastically received en route to the college, where the chancellor and the rector received them. The King said it gave him much pleasure to open the new buildings for the promotion of scientific and higher education. Lord Strathcona then presented a gold key to His Majesty, who declared the buildings open, amid intense enthusiasm.

Accompanied by Lord Strathcona, the rector, and principal architect, Their Majesties inspected the buildings, and afterwards received an address from the corporation, and knighted Lord Provost Lyons. The corporation lunched the King and Queen, Lord and Lady Strathcona were amongst the guests with whom the King chatted. In the evening a grand banquet was given by the chancellor to 2,400 guests in a spe-

cially built wooden pavilion. Senators and past graduates were present. The alumni, leading citizens, delegates and scientists from abroad were assembled. The prosperity of the city and university were toasted. The evening was given up to friendly intercourse and enjoyment, the hall being too large for speeches. The poor of the city were also entertained through Lord Strathcona's generosity, and the day was concluded with a display of fireworks. The new annex of the university is a splendid granite structure, erected at a cost of \$1,250,000.

MUSCLES FULL OF PAIN.

You were overheated, cooled too quickly and caught cold. Cure comes quickly by rubbing on Polson's Nervine. This penetrating liniment never fails. Large bottles for 25c.

THIS SEASON FRUITS

DRIED PRUNES
DRIED APRICOTS
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FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A.L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont. Manager.

Lifeguard Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum

JAPANESE TO SEEK THE NORTH POLE

Proposals For Expedition to the
Arctic to Plant Rising Sun
at Pole

According to advices from Japan by the steamer Athenian it is probable that a Japanese Arctic expedition may be organized to seek the elusive North Pole, and before long a vessel may be fitted in Japan to carry an expedition from the Japanese coast through Bering sea to the Arctic with adventurers prepared to make "a dash for the pole" seeking to plant the Rising Sun flag of Japan there. In this connection the Yomiuri, a prominent Japanese paper of Tokyo, suggests to the Japanese people the advisability of sending a polar expedition. The Yomiuri says:

"When we reflect upon the work of such brave and energetic explorers as Mr. Wellman, we cannot help regretting the fact that our countrymen sadly lack interest and ardour for enterprise of such a nature. Notwithstanding that the result of the Russo-Japanese war has exalted us to the first rank in the comity of nations, our nationals are prone to regard the ascent of Mt. Fuji or a tour into the interior of Siberia or Mongolia as the greatest of adventures. Their small-mindedness and shortsightedness are a cause for pity. Is there not a single daring spirit among the millions of our compatriots who will follow in the tracks of Mr. Wellman, the American explorer, and inaugurate a scheme of Polar exploration? Japan has become a member of the international community, and our exploration and adventurous exploits should take on an international character. Moreover, such an undertaking as the exploration of the Arctic would have a most wholesome effect on the nation, setting aside the primary object of the undertaking. We urge our compatriots of the land of the Rising Sun to arouse themselves in this matter."

TESTS FOR MUSHROOMS.

All the Popular Methods for Telling
Poisonous Kinds Found Wanting.

The Lancet. The distinctions between edible and poisonous mushrooms are usually based on empirical grounds, with the result that mistakes of a serious nature may, and often do, occur. The subject has recently received the attention of Prof. Labessee, who has described the characters whereby edible and poisonous mushrooms are distinguished in various localities. Many popular tests for determining the wholesomeness or otherwise of a mushroom are based on color, odor, taste, and texture; on the presence of rose-colored lamellae or a milky juice; on the situation in which the fungi grow, and on the action of the mushrooms on various substances, including gold and silver coins, milk and onions.

Thus, according to one popular notion mushrooms having a blue, violet green, or red color are unfit for food, but this test would exclude many wholesome fungi, including the green Russula and the green Clitocybe. It has been said that only mushrooms which do not change color when cut are good to eat, but Lactarius deliciosus, some species of Boletus, and many other mushrooms which change color are perfectly harmless, while on the other hand, Amanita muscaria and some other fungi which do not change color when cut should be avoided.

Prof. Labessee points out that the presence of an agreeable odor is not an infallible test of a good mushroom, as a species of Amanita (Amanita phalloides) is especially dangerous in spite of its pleasant odor. There is a dictum among certain amateur gatherers that a good mushroom has a grateful taste. This test is useful in many cases, but not in all—e. g., Amanita phalloides and la fausse Orange (Amanita muscaria) are scarcely bitter, but quite unfit for eating.

As regards texture it is generally

regarded that compact, brittle mushrooms, with a dry skin, are edible, but Prof. Labessee considers this to be a mere prejudice, as the eating of certain species of Russula would seriously indispose anyone placing confidence in these characters. Mushrooms with rose-colored lamellae are usually considered to be edible, but this is a false notion, some species of Volvariella and other poisonous fungi possessing this character. Mushrooms with a milky juice are regarded as dangerous by some collectors, but this rule must not be followed too literally, as many excellent members of the genus Lactarius would thereby be excluded.

The situation in which mushrooms grow is a very uncertain criterion of edibility. Thus, it would be dangerous to regard all mushrooms growing in meadows, open fields, and roadsides as good, since many suspected kinds grow in such places. On the other hand, mushrooms growing in coniferous woods and under trees generally have been condemned, but the succulent Lactarius deliciosus grows in coniferous woods and the edible Pholiota grows under poplar, while species of Helvella and Hydrium, which flourish in shady woods, form a wholesome dish.

The blackening of a gold or silver coin or ring does not prove a mushroom to be poisonous; the blackening is generally due to more or less decay in the mushroom, as fresh mushrooms, whether poisonous or not, fall to blacken these metals. The curdling of milk by mushrooms is another property which has nothing in common with toxicity, the cause of the curdling being attributable to the presence of an acid or a ferment. An old custom consisted in dipping a white onion or a clove of garlic into the cooking vessel containing the mushrooms and noting whether the latter turned brown or not. The presumption that only noxious mushrooms are turned brown by this treatment is not justifiable, since some non-poisonous varieties do not. It is a common belief that slugs and insects attack edible mushrooms, but this is by no means universally true, as the deadly Amanita is attacked by slugs, while many wholesome fungi are respected by these depredators.

The tests so far described are largely of a rule-of-thumb nature, but another test which has received wide acceptance depends upon the fact that many poisonous fungi are surrounded by a velum universale, notable examples being the intensely poisonous subgenera Volvariella and Amanita and the puffballs. But, like all other rules, this is open to exceptions, including the genus agaricus, to which the common mushroom, A. campestris, belongs. Prof. Labessee considers that there are no practical empirical means by which amateurs may, with confidence, decide whether an unknown fungus is good to eat.

There is often a risk taken in eating mushrooms, and those who do not wish to incur the risk are reminded by Prof. Labessee of the method adopted by Gerard in 1850. He boiled the mushrooms for some time in salt water and exposed the mushrooms to the air. He fed his family for nearly a month upon all kinds of poisonous mushrooms treated in this way, and found them to be nutritious, though less palatable than mushrooms cooked in the ordinary way. Prof. Labessee suggests that not more than one mushroom in ten is poisonous, and that the best test consists in rejecting those which have a ring at the base of the stipe. Deadly mushrooms, as a rule, possess a ring or annulus, consisting of the remains of the velum universale which covers the young mushroom and is fractured during growth. In order to apply this test the mushrooms must be gathered with care.

Unfortunately, in rejecting mushrooms possessing this character some excellent varieties are rejected in addition to the commonest poisonous variety. Amateurs should know the characters of the mushrooms which grow in their neighborhood, restrict themselves to certain kinds which they know to be edible, and in case of doubt should abstain altogether.

CRIPPLED BY KIDNEY DISEASE.

"I was troubled for years with kidney disease and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have entirely cured me. When I began the use of these pills, I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man."—Mr. W. H. Mosher, South Augusta, Greenville County, Ont. This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emmet, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

PRIMA DONNA KILLS GEESE.

The Budapest newspapers give accounts of an amusing adventure which has befallen the famous Hungarian prima donna, Fraulein Fedak, who is an ardent motorist, and always drives herself.

She is well-known in all the villages in the neighborhood of Pest, as she frequently succeeds in killing a few dogs and poultry on her fast runs. Her latest exploit was to run into a great flock of geese in the village of Szepeshegy.

She did not stop to enquire as to the extent of the damage done, but the villagers, knowing that she must return the same way, barricaded the roadway. When she came back she was unable to pass, and the villagers produced 40 dead geese, the owners of which presented bills at \$1 each. They said she had killed them all.

Fraulein Fedak smilingly paid up, and the geese were then loaded in the car. The famous singer departed with her novel "bag," amid the loud cheers of the villagers, who had never previously sold geese on such advantageous terms.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Thibault and a family of seven, from Calgary, arrived yesterday, and are staying at the Hotel Victoria. They will spend several days in the city.

HOW MEN DRESSED THEN.

Knickerbockers of New York Wear the Dress of Their Grandfathers.

At a recent period dance in New York all the guests wore suits and dresses worn by their forefathers before the war. The men wore high collars and stock ties, coats with broad velvet collars, and peg top trousers, light dancing slippers and white stockings. In many cases original costumes were worn.

It needed just such a garment exhibition to emphasize the sartorial achievements of the Semi-ready tailoring system in the present period. The contrast was great, but the simplicity, culture and real lines of the evening dress suits made by the Semi-ready Company and sold only in Semi-ready Wardrobes, have never been attained in any other era of the world of fashion. Every Semi-ready garment, whether a \$15 suit or a \$35 Semi-ready Chesterfield, is tailored as an individual work of art.

FUND IS GROWING FOR SANATORIUM

Every Prospect That Required
Amount Will Be Raised
in Short Time

The list of local subscriptions to the fund for the proposed sanatorium for consumptives now stands as follows: Hon. James Dunsmuir \$10,000.00 C. W. R. Thompson (per Mr. Justice Drake) 500.00 Hon. Wm. Templeman 100.00 Hon. Capt. Tallow 100.00 Hon. Senator Macdonald 100.00 Major Dupont 100.00 Forbes Vernon 100.00 C. Holland 100.00 J. A. Mara 100.00 B. C. Electric Railway Co. 100.00 F. S. Barnard 100.00 T. I. Lendrum 100.00 Mrs. Pemberton 100.00 Mr. Justice Drake 100.00 A. W. Bridgman 50.00 Leo. Boscowitz 50.00 C. W. Rhodes 25.00 Chas. Doering 25.00 A. W. Vowell 100.00 D. M. Rogers 25.00 I. W. Powell 100.00

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, in its issue of yesterday had the following: A final and strong appeal for funds for the erection of a Provincial Sanatorium for tuberculous patients is being made by Dr. Fagan, Provincial Health Officer. An earnest effort is to be made to supplement before the end of the year the \$10,000 offered by the Hon. James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, with the other \$50,000 which it is necessary that the general public should give in order that the Lieutenant-Governor's offer be made use of.

As this large sum must be collected before December 31st, Dr. Fagan is making strenuous efforts for an active campaign for funds all over the province. A strong attempt is being made to reach the church-going people through the various religious organizations with which they are connected, and with this end in view circulars are now being sent to all the clergymen in Vancouver asking for their support. It is suggested that a committee of five be appointed from every congregation to canvass for funds for the Sanatorium. Appeals are also to be made to the boards of trade and the different labor and fraternal organizations, so that in this way it is hoped to reach the entire population. Dr. Fagan is pleased to acknowledge the following subscriptions already received in this city:

C. F. R. \$5,000.00 B. C. Electric Railway Co. 100.00 H. B. Dulce 100.00 W. A. Hood 100.00 W. A. Anderson 100.00 E. J. Deacon 100.00 W. C. Nichol 100.00 W. S. Butter 100.00 W. F. Salsbury 100.00 MacE. MacE. Campbell 50.00

Planter's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Mr. D. F. Powers, a well known planter of Adair, Miss., says: "I have relied upon Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years as a sure cure for attacks of colic and all stomach and bowel complaints. Less than a year ago I believe this remedy saved my life, and it has always given me immediate relief. It is the best medicine made for bowel complaints." For sale by all Druggists.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor.—In your paper of this date you print the last sentence of my letter wrongly. I wrote it out specially carefully but your compositor has not had a Scotch education. The minister said: "Let us pray, for God's sake we cannot sing." "God's sake" in Scotch is a mild sort of swear in this case expressing impatience.

F. ANGUS.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Sir—I notice that the Mayor intends to call a meeting of citizens for Tuesday next on the water question. This most people will consider useless—citizens attend such meetings with no well defined scheme, leaving the matter to the Mayor and Aldermen, placed in office by them for such purposes.

I would advise the Mayor not to call a meeting before he has some well-thought-out scheme to place before the people. I think everyone is entitled to give an opinion as to what should be done in the present crisis—and venture to say that the Goldstream proposition should be clearly outlined.

1. The sum for which the rights of the company can be purchased.
2. The terms of payment spread over three years with the lowest interest on unpaid balances.
3. The present revenue of the city, and of the company, from water rates.
4. How much would be necessary to raise for interest in addition to the balance of the present water revenue, after paying fixed charges.

5. The cost of mains from Goldstream and reduction in the city.

The Elk Lake System.

1. Clean the lake as much as possible.
2. Increase the capacity and supply by heightening the walls of the dam, three or four feet, and dam up all low places where water could escape.
3. Lay a larger main where necessary.
4. Larger pipes for redistribution where necessary, so as not to have less than 4 inch pipes in any part of the city.
5. Meter every house, excepting warehouses and shops.
6. The cost of such a scheme.

This is a rough idea of what should first be carried up by the city council and placed before the ratepayers whichever scheme has been approved—or lay both before them, and let the council be instructed by the majority vote of the ratepayers.

W. J. MACDONALD.

A USEFUL PUBLICATION.

Sir—May I call your attention and that of your readers to a new venture in journalism, which seems to me of peculiar importance to us, who are so much engaged in trying to induce English capital and English settlers to come to this country? The new weekly, Canada, published in London and Toronto simultaneously, has the one special merit of being written in English for Canadians, and in Canada for Englishmen, constituting in this way a bond between the two, and an excellent means for keeping the two sections of the Empire in close touch, and thoroughly informed as to the doings of each other. It says nothing of the paper's merits, but it seems to me that a journal which is so comprehensive as to include a weekly summary of Canadian news, provided by provincial, an excellent weekly notice upon opportunities for trade for Canada in England, and English in Canada; the latest prices of Canadian securities; a weekly summary of mining news, and shipping news, as well as special articles, and the ordinary columns on personal matters, literature, sport, etc., is worth commenting upon.

I send you the current number in case you have not seen it, and call your attention to the trade portion of the paper especially. It seems to me that it is trying to do what ought to be done (and never has been done) by the consular service, or colonial agents. Please return my copy, as I want that complete list of Canadian securities, pp. 397.

ANGLO-CANADIAN.

October 6, 1906.

THE SOCIALISTS' CAMPAIGN.

Sir.—It is said that the Socialists intend to contest each of the five seats in Vancouver. They will make an active campaign throughout the province. It is necessary to ask: What is their policy? Would their ascendency in the legislature injure the credit of the province, and the markets of the world? Now, further, what concerns the average man is, what is the correct meaning of the word "socialist" under which these people proceed? It means the policy enunciated by Mr. Hawthorthwaite, then it is the wrong definition of his policy, which can only be described as anarchism. He is an anarchist, and we should not allow, on our part, such men to make headway in this province. At all costs we should avoid men whose policy is to destroy instead of to construct. We have to construct an ideal state out of the material we are ready to our hand. We have to use, and not abuse, the capitalist. Happily the people are by force of their labor the greatest capitalists. They are the land owners, and if they are true to themselves and return to power-wise administrators they will then be able to build up a state which shall be an ideal state.

The so-called Socialists, those who are at heart anarchists, must recollect that there is a large community outside of themselves whose rights have to be respected. The days are not yet when they may pull down the good old British Canadian flag and hoist the red rag of rebellion. We need honest men who will do all they can to forward the general interests of the province. We need good roads, when motors may be used, and with the assistance of electric railways we can improve our opportunities for transportation; to retain our money in the country, for circulation and investment in our own province; a government system of state life insurance under which there will be no money wasted in canvassing, agents' fees, or advertising; the premium to be collected by an insurance stamp obtained at the post offices. We need a system of old-age pensions to be paid out of the common property—the land of the people; a system of university education, also supported from the land; compensation for the working men and freedom of liability for employers; arbitration for masters and servants in place of strikes; better control of the waterways by the state, and the railways, the transit companies, water power, light—all of which should belong to the people.

Then when we have accomplished this we may bring in a system wherein every man may be the owner of his own lot and home, without fear of having it taken away from him while he is paying for it by instalments. These are measures which any government, whether Conservative or Liberal, should take in hand. If members meet their constituents with straight tickets on these lines, there would not be much need for so-called Socialists, who, when stripped of their gush, and ready talk, are really anarchists—the most unnecessary and undesirable people to have in any community, especially one as free as we are in British Columbia.

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P.
Vancouver, B. C., October 5, 1906.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCKS.

(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)

New York, Oct. 6.—The following quotations ruled on the stock exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
A. T. & S. F.	104	104	103 3/4	103 3/4
B. & O.	101 1/4	101 1/4	101	101
B. R. T.	77 3/4	78	77 1/2	78
C. & G.	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	176 1/4	176 3/4	175	175 3/4
C. P. R.	178 3/4	179	178 1/2	178 3/4
Eric Ry.	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
G. & N.	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Mo. Pac.	98 1/4	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	130 3/4	130 3/4	130	130
N. & W.	97	97	96 3/4	96 3/4
Pa. Ry.	141 1/4	141 1/4	140 3/4	141
Reading Ry.	154 1/4	154 1/4	152 1/2	152 1/2
R. I. Certs.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4
U. S. Steel	187 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Union Pac.	187 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Wabash Ry.	20 1/4	20 1/4	20	20
Amal. Cop.	115	115 1/2	114 3/4	114 3/4
Am. Oil	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am. Loco.	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Am. Smelt.	155	155 1/2	155	155 1/4
Am. Sugar	130 1/4	130 1/4	129 3/4	129 3/4
C. F. & I.	57	57	56 3/4	56 3/4
Cent. Leather.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
F. S. & M. pfd.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/4
Int. Paper	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4
Peo. Gas	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4
Ry. Steel Spg.	56	56	55 3/4	55 3/4
U. S. Steel	108	108 1/4	107 3/4	108
West. Union	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4

Total sales for the day, 478,300 shares.

Money on call, 3 1/2 per cent.

STOCKS

BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN

COTTON

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The following quotations ruled on the board of trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 1 74 1/4	74 1/4	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
May 78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78 1/2	78 1/2
Corn, No. 2 42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
May 43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Oats, No. 2 34 1/4	34 1/4	34	34 1/4	34 1/4
May 35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Peas 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Live-steam Wheat 68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4

Bank Statement.

(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)

New York, Oct. 6.—Reserves on all deposits, decreased \$3,177,225; reserves, less U. S. deposits, decreased \$2,272,375; loans increased \$1,158,400; specie decreased \$1,213,200; legal tenders decreased \$2,551,000; deposits decreased \$2,720,300; circulation increased \$153,400.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

(Reported by Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Stock Brokers, 519 Granville Street, Vancouver.)

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Montreal 258	258	258
Molson's 225	224	224
Bank of Montreal 200	200	200
Merchants 180	176	176
Imperial 230	230	230
Union 158	158	158
Commerce 185	185	185
Alcan 118	118 1/2	118 1/2
Twin City 97	97	97
Montreal Heat & Power 125	122	122
Odville's 275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Montreal Ry. 110	117 1/2	117 1/2

CAMPBELL'S

Announcement

We will display on Monday, among other new arrivals, a very large and excellent shipment of Infants' Bearskin Coats in both White and the New Gray; all sizes for children from six months to six years old. These Goods were very carefully selected and are priced very low for such excellent quality.

A further shipment of tailored costumes will be of great interest to ladies as they embody that dignity and grace of style for which the English tailor has a world-wide reputation.

In the above shipment we received some very smart and dressy English Voile and Eolienne Skirts in Black, Navy Blue and Gray, which it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers are very much in vogue for afternoon and reception wear.

We Make a Specialty of Mail Orders.

All Goods Marked in Plain S. P. Q. R. Figures

Angus Campbell & Co.

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.



How
Are
You
Off



FOR

Waterproof Footwear?

We have Some of the BEST SHOES for this Winter's Trade on the Market

GEO. A. SLATER'S INVICTUS DRY SOCK BOOTS, leather-lined	\$5 50
MULE-HIDE INVICTUS, bellows tongue, leather lined	5 50
MEN'S ENGLISH KIP, high leg, waterproof	4 50
MEN'S ENGLISH KIP, large eyelets, waterproof	3 50
MEN'S GRAIN TAPSOLE, extra heavy, waterproof	2 50
MEN'S BOX CALF LACEBOOTS	2 50
MEN'S BUFF LACE BOOTS, good soles	2 00
LADIES' INVICTUS, leather-lined, heavy soles	4 50
LADIES' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, Goodyear welt	3 00
LADIES' VICI KID, good soles, lace, patent tip	

Harbor Frontage.

We are instructed to offer for sale Lot 3274, Victoria City, on Montreal Street, fronting on deep water in Victoria Harbor.

Tenders for the purchase of same will be received by us up to 12th October next, but no tender will be necessarily accepted. Dated 23th September, 1906.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort Street.

Beautiful Combs

JUST ARRIVED direct from PARIS, at Mrs. C. Kosche's

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
55 Douglas St.

THE BELL PIANO MUSIC STORE

41 FORT STREET.

SHEET MUSIC AND SUPPLIES

Burgins still going in up-to-date Sheet Music—"La Sorella," Two-Step; "Everybody Is in Slumberland But You and Me," Waltz Song; and many others—at 10c. a copy; usual price 35c.

New Departure

The B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co.

FUR AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

The B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co. has just opened up Millinery Apartments, and are now in shape to manufacture to order all kinds of Millinery in Furs, with Mrs. Graf, a millinery specialist from Chicago, of highest reputation, in charge. Inspection of goods and styles invited. 24 Government Street, near Post Office.

Hang Wo Lung Kee

Importers and Dealers in

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

ALL-SILK WEAR

In Many New Ideas.

31 CORMORANT STREET.

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods

Combs
Brushes
Skin Tonics
Perfumes, Etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE

27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

For Sale

APPLE BOXES now in stock

Nanaimo Lumber Co. Ltd.,
Nanaimo, B. C.

Bulbs

Our Bulbs are now to hand and we are in a position to supply all orders on shortest notice. Order Now.

JAY & CO.,

Seedmen and Florists . . . 13 Broad Street

FLEMING BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS and KODAK AGENTS

We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description, and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photos Supplied at

59½ Government St.

OVER SOMMERS' STORE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Court House, Nelson.

SEALED TENDERS, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the fifteenth October next, for the erection and completion of a Court House at Nelson, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the Public Works Engineer's office, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Nelson, B. C., on and after the eleventh of September next.

Each tender must be accompanied with a marked cheque for five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender for the faithful performance and completion of the work.

The cheques of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them on the execution of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th September, 1906.

Prairie Hotel, Saanichton

JOHN SOUTHWELL, Prop.

Headquarters for Sportsmen, etc.

Good accommodation and terms moderate.

The hotel is situated in a good Hunting Country. Stabling for horses. Best brands of Liquors and Cigars.

GOOD MEALS.

CARNATIONS ROSES CHRYSANTHEMUMS

FAIRVIEW GREENHOUSES

Store 'Phone 1269 'Phone 219.

If you have a house to sell or rent, The Colonist will do it for you.

Something ABOUT Razors

We carry the best Sheffield and German makes, also the Star and Gillette Safety Razors. We instruct you in honing and stropping. Our Razors are FULLY GUARANTEED, and can be exchanged if not satisfactory.

STROPS, BRUSHES, etc., in great variety at

FOX'S
THE CUTLERS'
78 Government Street

New Bungalow

Upper Fort Street

Handsomely Finished

Containing: Parlor, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantries, three bedrooms, den, bath, numerous closets, basement with laundry, gas, electric light, sewer, hot water, etc.

\$6,300

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1070. P. O. Box 428.

I have the BEST CARBON Paper in Town. Try it.

A. M. JONES
98½ GOVERNMENT ST.
PHONE 302.
Smith-Premier Agent.

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Elford St. Phone 1140

Desirable Homes at Low Prices.

We have three choice lots on Bell St., one on Pandora Ave. near Fernwood Road, and four on Heywood Avenue, on which we will build residences to suit, and sell on easy terms.

Moore & Whittington,
Contractors 'Phone A750
Agents for the
Moore-Whittington Lumber Co.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings for Sale. MHI Phone B1105

Local News

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

Manufacturers' Committee.—A meeting of the manufacturers' committee will be held at the Tourist and Development Association rooms on Tuesday morning, October 9th, at 11 a. m.

St. Barnabas Sale of Work.—The societies of St. Barnabas Parish intend holding their annual sale of work on or about November 28th, and they hope that the many friends of the church, as in former years, will assist by donating articles for the stalls in the shape of fancy and plain work.

Rally Day Services.—The services in the Metropolitan Methodist church today will be very interesting, being rally day for the Sunday school and Epworth League. The church will be specially decorated with flowers, and the singing will be of a special character. The sermons will be in the interests of the young people, and altogether the services will be very bright and attractive. A cordial invitation is extended to the general public.

Was Recorded Here.—E. Baynes Reed, in charge of the local meteorological station, reports that the seismograph here recorded the earthquake supposed to have occurred in the Indian ocean, as chronicled in Colonist despatches yesterday morning. The record shows a maximum movement of about one-eighth of an inch. According to the record it commenced at 6:17 p. m. on October 1st and continued for one hour and twenty minutes.

Ladies' Choral Class.—The first rehearsal will be held at the Poplars, Bell street, on Thursday evening next, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Intending members who have not already sent their names to Miss Archbutt, are requested to do so, or to attend upon that occasion. Punctuality at all rehearsals is particularly requested. The work of the coming season will, in addition to the technical practice of songs and exercises, be augmented with "Good Night," Henry Leslie's beautiful three part song for female voices and Raff's "What Can the Stars Be?"

Refuge Home.—The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. Refuge Home committee will be held at the home, North Pembroke street, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

Bella Cubana, the clear Havana Cigar.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Ladners.

Use telephone to Ladners.

Use telephone to Ladners.

Use telephone to Ladners.

VICTORIA GARAGE

Automobiles For Hire and For Sale.
118 Yates Street
Thoroughly Reliable 'Phone No. 1191
and Expert Chauffeurs

School Supplies.—Copies of specifications of tenders for 1907 school supplies may be had immediately at the school board office.

Walters' Union.—A representative meeting of the hotel waiters of Victoria has been summoned for 9 o'clock Tuesday evening at the Labor hall, Douglas street. It is requested that all the waiters of the city will manage to put in an appearance.

Anti-Tuberculosis Club.—Tomorrow the Anti-Tuberculosis association will meet in the city hall at 2:30 in the afternoon. As no other notice has been sent members they are asked to accept this intimation.

Poultry Association.—The Victoria Poultry association will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening in the parlor of the Queen's hotel at 8 o'clock to arrange for the drafting of the catalogue and special prize list for the forthcoming show in January.

Thanksgiving Services.—Today harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. John's church. The church has been very beautifully decorated, and special music will be sung. The prayer in the morning will be Rev. A. J. S. Ard, and in the evening the Bishop of Columbia. Special collections will be taken up in aid of the taxes upon the church.

Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T.—On Tuesday next the British Columbia Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., will meet in N. S. Hall. The meeting will commence at 2 p. m., and will be attended by delegates from all parts of the province, including, it is expected, ten representatives from Victoria. Among those going from here will be Dr. Lewis Hall, who is grand chief templar of the order in this province. The local representatives will leave on Tuesday morning's train.

To Reinforce Garrison.—The officers in charge of the Canadian garrison at Work Point barracks have been advised that it will be reinforced to the extent of a company of forty soldiers, belonging to the Royal Canadian Artillery, with two lieutenants of that branch of the service and one officer of the same rank belonging to the Royal Engineers. The force in charge of the Esquimalt defences now is not full strength. It does not reach the total number maintained by the Imperial government by a rather large margin. But the addition referred to will effect a marked improvement.

Gordon Head Concert.—The concert in the public hall, Gordon Head, on Thursday evening was very much enjoyed by the people of that district. Songs were sung by Mrs. Stanfield, Miss Jennie Bishop and Messrs. McMorran and Taylor. Mr. Jesse Longfield played several violin exercises in his usual masterly style. Mr. Rosie in his selection on the bagpipes put everyone in good humor and the Highland dancing by Miss Maggie Hill and her young sister was greatly admired by all. Miss Murray and Mr. Longfield played the different accompaniments.

Veteran Educationalist.—Colin A. Roscoe, M. A., inspector of schools for Kings Hants, Nova Scotia, is in the city, a guest of A. J. Pineo of the High school. Inspector Roscoe is one of the veteran educationalists of Eastern Canada, having been inspector for the long term of thirty-three years. He is also a governor of Acadia university. This being his first visit to the Pacific he is greatly enthused with the high standard of education in the province, and with the excellent work of the public schools on Friday.

A Presentation.—Gerald W. Power, of Robert Ward & Co., has been promoted to the position of accountant at the Vancouver office. Before leaving he was entertained to a banquet at the residence of his chum, William H. P. Sweeney. After the inner man was satisfied Mr. Power was presented with a handsome set of military medals and a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his friends present, included among whom were Messrs. James McArthur, C. M. Pineo, J. H. McConnell, C. Heins, S. M. Sweeney, L. O'Keefe and W. H. P. Sweeney. After a number of speeches were made a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Harvest Home Concert.—The annual harvest home supper and concert in connection with the Victoria West Methodists church will be held next Tuesday, October 9th. The ladies of the church are preparing to give their patrons an excellent meal and the programme that is being arranged is of the first order. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. T. W. Gladstone and the Rev. A. J. Braze, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The choir will render a number of selections of music and Miss Leisk, who made such a decided hit at the Y. M. C. A. reception this week, will give one of her popular recitations. The concert will be a most interesting and all who plan to attend may be sure of a good time.

Lifelong Association.—At the first meeting of the newly elected committee of management of the Lifelong Association a resolution of thanks was accorded to A. J. C. Gallely, A. R. Fraser, sr., and Ald. J. A. Douglas for their services in the past as trustees. Accounts were passed for payments relative to the dues of members of the association. The terms of the act of the legislature. The matter of cost of printing of constitution and by-laws was ordered to be ascertained for report to the next meeting. Mr. Peirson was asked to continue as secretary pro tem pending a permanent appointment. It was unanimously resolved that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere be asked to allow his name as a vice-president. The general subject of future operations being touched upon, each member was asked to give serious thought as to the best methods of procedure and be prepared for a full discussion of the matter at the next meeting.

Refuge Home.—The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. Refuge Home committee will be held at the home, North Pembroke street, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

Bella Cubana, the clear Havana Cigar.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

EVENING SCHOOL

WILL BE OPENED

A New Educational Venture Is Launched Under Auspices of School Board

SUBJECTS WHICH WILL BE TAUGHT

Fee Is \$2 For Eight Lessons in Each of Four Classes

It has been decided to start evening classes under the auspices of the school board the coming week in the following subjects:

1. English, including compositions, grammar and reading.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Bookkeeping, including penmanship.
4. Manual training, including mechanical drawing.

The instructor in English will be Mr. H. F. Pullen, of the Boy's Central school. Arithmetic will be taught by Mr. D. L. McLaren, teacher of mathematics in the sub-high school. Mr. A. Perry, commercial instructor in the High school will take the class in bookkeeping and penmanship, and Mr. W. H. Binn, manual training instructor at the Central school, will conduct the class in that subject.

The first meeting of these classes will be held next Tuesday evening at half past seven o'clock, all of them in the High School building, except the manual training class which will meet in the manual training rooms at the Central school.

The fee will be \$2.00 for eight lessons in each one of these four courses. Two lessons will be given each week on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, unless other evenings will better suit the pupils, and the fee is payable in advance.

The number of applicants for instruction in stenography was not considered sufficient to warrant the formation of a class, but as there are several stenographers in the city who would doubtless give private or class lessons in the evening. These applicants can easily obtain the instruction they require.

As all of the four teachers have special qualifications in the subject assigned to them, the instruction to be given will be the best possible.

The classes are open to those who have, and all who intend to join should be punctual at 7:30 next Tuesday evening.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Annual School of Instruction to Commence on Monday, 15th inst.

The following order has been issued by Lt. Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment.

Capt. W. H. Langley having applied for leave of absence, is relieved from duty until further orders. Capt. S. W. Winslow will therefore assume command of No. 2 Company from this date.

Field service caps are hereby authorized to be worn in lieu of forage caps.

The annual regimental school of instruction for N. C. O.'s and men will commence on Monday, the 15th instant, at 8 p. m., and continue on Monday and Wednesday evenings in each week thereafter until further orders.

The school will be under the charge of the adjutant, who will be responsible for drill, instruction, discipline and attendance.

Drill instruction will be given by a N. C. O. from the Royal Canadian Artillery detailed for that purpose.

The syllabus for the course will be posted on a notice board in the drill hall.

Officers commanding companies will send in to the adjutant before the 10th instant, the names of the men they have selected to take this course.

All acting rank will be cancelled at the completion of the school.

No. 96, Gr. E. Jameson, will assume No. 329 in place of his present number.

(Sgd.) W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Capt., Adjutant.

THE WICKENS' CONCERT.

A Pleasing Musical Event Arranged for Tuesday Evening Next.

The final rehearsal for the concert to be given next Tuesday, October 9, will take place in Institute hall, View street, at 7:30 tomorrow evening. The rehearsal was very satisfactory, indicating that the concert will be a great success.

Prof. Wickens has thoughtfully invited some twenty children from orphanage. The programme is as follows:

Part I.
Overture—"Tangere"—Rossini
Orchestra.
Boys' Quartette (4 violins)—"Ladies' Procession"—Lohengrin
Masters H. Plimley, G. Offmann, Weller, Frederic, E. Patton.
Song—"Asthore"—Trotter
Mr. P. Gordon.
March—"Wedding March"—Mehlhofers
Viola Solo—"Sous le Vent"—Bessemers
Master Gustave Mittelstaet.
Cello Solo—"Polonaise de Concert"—Popper
Mr. H. H. Gordon.
Song—"Love, Could I Only Tell Thee"—Capel
Mr. J. H. Griffiths.
Selection—"Rigoletto"—Verdi
Orchestra.
Piano Solo—"Concertstucke"—Weber
Miss Nancy Harrison.

Part II.
Overture—"Barber of Seville"—Rossini
Orchestra.
Ladies' Quartette (4 violins)—"Carnival"—Mendelssohn
Misses Justine Gilbert, Ruby Sylvester, Beryl Moss, Kathleen Roberts.
Song—"Whisper and I Shall Hear"—Robinson
Mrs. T. L. M. Piccolomini.
Viola Solo—"Fifth Air"—De Berlioz
Master Victor Levy.
Selection—"Fra Diavolo"—Auber
Orchestra.
Cello Solo—"Tarentelle"—Op. 33.—Popper
Mr. J. H. Gordon.
Song—"Mid the Bush of the Corn"—Gordon Temple
Mr. A. Breaner.
Trio (violin, cello, piano)—"Freyschütz"—De Berlioz
Misses Justine Gilbert, May Moss, Master selection—"Grand Naval Divertimento"—Voltri
Orchestra.

In memory of the British fleet leaving Esquimalt harbor, introducing Orders to Sail; Preparing for Voyage; Saying Farewell; Heaving the Anchor; Leaving the Light Little Island; All Sails Set; The Landward March; The Storm Encountered Outside the Straits; The Prayer for Those in Peril on the Sea; The Calm After the Storm; Saturday Night on Board; Anchored in Portsmouth Harbor; "God Save the King."

Use telephone to Ladners.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

Question Raised as to Whether State Aid Will Be Continued.

The most of the subsidies given to shipping, sealing and fishing vessels by the Japanese government expired at the end of September, according to advices received yesterday by the steamer Athenian, and it was doubtful if, other than to the Nippon Yusen and Toyo Kisen Kisen lines, the subsidies would be renewed. The subsidies for the lines between Hokkaido and the Japanese mainland have not been renewed, although promises of state aid have been made to the Hakodate-Aomori line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and to the Formosan service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The subsidy for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line to Victoria and Seattle and the European line of this fleet and the San Francisco line of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line will not expire until December, 1909.

RIVALS THE MIKADO.

King Edward VII. Has a Well-Nigh Tri-Millennial Ancestry.

It doubtless will be news to many that Edward VII. is the one king in all the world who unites in his person the oldest royal dignity in Europe with the oldest blood royal—and both Irish. For he is genealogically and indisputably the direct descendant and supreme representative of the high kings of ancient Ireland. The history of Ireland goes back to Conerice Mor, or Conaire, the ancestor of the O'Neills, who ruled as high king over the clans of the Gaels of Ireland at Tara. From this Conaire the Great, the historic ancestor of the Hy Nials, to King Connor Mac Nessa, who was the contemporary of the Roman Emperors Tiberius and Augustus; from Connor Mac Nessa to King Nial of the hostages, who reigned in the generation before St. Patrick came to Ireland; from King Nial to King Malcolm Can Mor, who married Princess Margaret, sister of the Saxon king Edgar Atheling; from King Malcolm to the heroic King Bruce of Scotland; and from thence, through the Stuarts, the house of Hanover and that of Coburg, to Edward VII., the descent is as direct and as uncontroverted as any descent in ancient or modern history.

Of course, there are other people, some of them great Irish nobles, and others mere commoners, besides hundreds of persons who can show descent from the ancient kings of Ireland. But all have quitted the royal caste, which King Edward is alone to retain. For all those who wish to have fuller particulars of this Irish ancestry of King Edward, I would refer to the works of the late Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster king at arms, to other eminent genealogists, and last, but not least, to that trusted associate of Parnell and former Nationalist member of Parliament, Frank Hugh O'Donnell, a recognized authority on Irish history.

This Irish ancestry of King Edward invests his dynasty with an antiquity superior to that of any reigning house of Europe. Indeed, it is necessary to seek the records of such offspring of the gods as the Mikado of Japan for a genealogy to rival the well-nigh tri-millennial ancestry of Edward VII., heir of Wettin, heir of Guelph, heir of Stuart, heir of Bruce, and heir of Nial—an ancestry which many Irishmen apparently ignore when they refuse to do honor to the present King of Ireland.

The agency of Park & Tilford and the Waldorf has been secured by us. Their name is equivalent to the very highest grade of everything in supply line—we will fill your wants at wholesale prices. Let us hand you our family PRICE LIST.

Just a reminder.—Building composed of steel, concrete and marble.

John McDermott, Manager
Formerly at Palace and St. Francis Hotels.

Bella Cubana, the clear Havana Cigar.

Clear Rock Table Water.

The English Hose at 25c and 50c give great satisfaction, give them a trial. Bell Hives, 84 Douglas street.

Clear Rock Table Water.

Bed Quilts—Wool lined, \$1.25 and \$2.00. Elderdown, \$4.50 and \$6.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates St. *

Caledonian and Clear Rock.

Chemises—for Her Ladyship, plain white at 30c—Fancy Lace trimmed, 60c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates St. *

Clear Rock and a clear head.

Intending Piano purchasers should see the new stock of Bell Pianos with the illimitable repeating action, built to last life time at 41 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. J. A. Downs, Agent.

Caledonian and Clear Rock.

Damask Table Covers—Just in, lovely goods worth seeing; also curtains to match. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates St.

Caledonian and Clear Rock.

For the little ones, latest Buster Brown Books, Foxy Grandpa, Jimmy, Alphonsie and Gaston, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Clear Rock and Caledonian.

Kid Gloves.—If you are hard to fit in a Kid Glove try Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates St.

Clear Rock and Caledonian.

Heating Stoves for coal or wood; all kinds, perfect beauties. At Clarke & Pearson's.

Clear Rock and Caledonian.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

Caledonian and Clear Rock.

Best stock artistic white and fancy wool shawls, hoods, infants, robes, and underwear at rock prices. Robinson's, 86 Yates St.

Clear Rock and a clear head.

Paints, Oils, Varnish and Floor Stains at Cheapside.

Every Victoria lady will be pleased to know that The Daily Colonist will give, for a limited time, "Spillie's Cook Book and Universal Housewife Guide," the latest and most complete authority on domestic science and kindred subjects. This book not only contains a large number of economical recipes and useful information for the household, but a great many simple and effective remedies for accidents and diseases, suitable for use in ordinary cases, in fact, there are thousands of valuable and practical suggestions useful in every home.

Subscribe for the Daily Colonist for six months and this valuable book is yours for fifty cents extra—to cover the duty and expressage.

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ERRIN GLOVES

Are unequalled for elegance—style and perfect fit. The kid is the finest obtainable. Look for the trademark. Sold everywhere by high class dealers.

NOTICE.

On and after this date our Store will CLOSE at 6 p. m., except on Saturdays and during the month of December

C. E. REDFERN 43 Government Street
P. O. Box 93. Tel. 118.

BICYCLE LAMPS

The dark evenings are here. Avoid accidents and fines by having a good Bicycle Lamp. See our stock of Acetylene, Oil and Candle Lamps. All prices.

THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

HOTEL SAVOY
SEATTLE

The agency of Park & Tilford and the Waldorf has been secured by us. Their name is equivalent to the very highest grade of everything in supply line—we will fill your wants at wholesale prices. Let us hand you our family PRICE LIST.

Just a reminder.—Building composed of steel, concrete and marble.

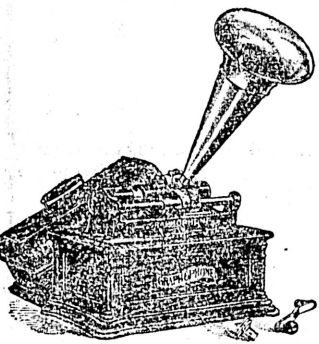
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES



The New Aluminum Tone-Arm

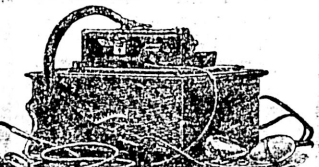
Disc Graphophone

Prices: \$35, \$50, \$85 and \$110



Columbia "Peerless"

Lyric Reproducing Graphophone, Type B. F., \$14.00. Plays two sizes of cylinder records—Standard and 20th Century, half foot. Can be used for making records at home.



Type "C" Commercial Graphophone

For Office Use. Time is money, and the Commercial Graphophone saves time and ensures accuracy. It is the UP-TO-DATE stenographer, which no modern business man can afford to be without.

Witness Free Demonstration at

FLETCHER BROS.
SOLE AGENTS.
93 Government Street

The Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia from Honolulu is due at San Francisco, where she will be repaired. It is not definitely decided yet whether the Manchuria will go to San Francisco or to Nagasaki for repairs.

Drink Clear Rock and keep healthy.

CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS COMPANY

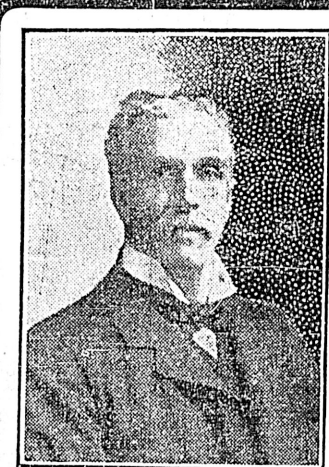
ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY

P. O. BOX 563.

PHONE 77.



Have you ever considered why the

Loewe PIPE

launched on the market about fifty years ago gains popularity day by day.

It is because it has the right stuff in it.
THE QUALITY THAT STANDS THE TEST

E. A. MORRIS, The Leading Tobacconist

72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

MOSS STREET
Three lots, 5-room cottage, good garden \$2000
COLVILLE ROAD, VICTORIA WEST
One acre \$750
GORGE ROAD
Corner lot, 150x276 \$1260
STANLEY STREET
Six lots, 50x145, each \$250

E.A. Harris & Co

35 FORT STREET

SS. Venture

WILL SAIL ON

Monday, Oct. 8th

10:00 P. M.

FOR

Northern B. C. Ports

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., Agents.

Notice.—Dr. H. B. F. Criston of Paris the celebrated court doctor of Europe on Beauty Culture, has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet preparations, including Hair Destroyer. It positively destroys Root and Cell, kills the hair bulb, ends your superfluous hair. And Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, also any discoloration of the skin, makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair trouble, will positively restore gray hair to its natural color. Obsolete, a sure reducer of fat. Dermatitis Remover removes pimples, blackheads, etc. skin, coarse pores. Cuts Castile Soap. Dental Cream, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call at 120 Cormorant, above Blanchard.

NOTICE

Revised Statutes of Canada, 1336, Chapter 92, and Statutes Canada, 1889, Chapter 13.

Proposed Construction of Wharf in West Bay in the County of Victoria.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, and Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1889, the undersigned, by petition dated this day, has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the area plan and site of the following proposed works to occupy the foreshore and submerged grounds adjoining or abutting on Lots 13 and 14, Block S, Subdivision part of Viewfield Farm, County of Victoria, namely: A pile wharf, 230 feet in length by 40 feet in width, connected with the shore by a floating approach, 260 feet in length by 4 feet in width. A plan of the said proposed work and a description by metes and bounds of the foreshore and submerged ground to be occupied thereby has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 25th day of September, 1906.

VICTOR JACKOBSON.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

A Mark of Quality

that distinguishes good silver plate from the common kind, that protects the buyer, is the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

On Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., this trade mark stands for quality unquestioned and beauty unsurpassed. In buying Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.



CANADIAN LABOR PARTY CONVENTION

Arrangements For the Important Meeting at Vancouver Are Now Completed

The arrangements for the holding of the Vancouver convention are now complete and a good meeting of labor representatives is expected. The local Trades and Labor council and the Typographical union have already elected delegates and the Street Railway union is taking a ballot for the same purpose. The official call for the convention has been issued by Secretary Sherman, and is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Trades Unions of the Province of British Columbia, greeting.

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 29th, 1906. We the undersigned Executive Committee, acting under the instructions of the 22nd annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held at Victoria, B. C. on September 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21st, 1906, hereby issue a call for a convention to be held on Monday-October 29th, 1906, at the Labor hall, Vancouver, B. C.

All Trades Unions and Trades Councils are requested to send one delegate each. In remote districts unions are requested to combine and send at least one delegate to represent the district.

Objects: To organize and consolidate the Labor vote at the coming elections in the interests of the working class and to draw up such platform as shall best conserve the interests of the working class of British Columbia.

Appended is the Draper resolution as passed by the Victoria convention, together with the platform of principles as recommended by the convention.

(Signed)

G. F. GRAY, Vice-Pres., Victoria.
A. G. PERRY, Vancouver.
A. H. DUTTON, Vancouver.
F. H. SHERMAN, Sec., Fernie.

Vice-Pres. Gray has also issued a circular to the unions as follows:

The Trades and Labor Congress, at the recent Victoria meeting, instructed the B. C. Executive committee to call a convention at an early date to build up a Constitution and to arrange working machinery for the B. C. section of the Canadian Labor party.

Secretary Sherman, of the B. C. Executive, is issuing the call for this convention for Monday, October 29th, at the Labor hall, Vancouver. Each Labor council and each local union being invited to send one delegate.

I would urge your Union, in the best interests of the Labor cause in our province, to act early in this matter by electing a delegate to the convention.

The convention should be purely a business meeting. The lines upon which we are to act were clearly indicated by the Congress, and our work should be: To localize the recommended platform to the special requirements of British Columbia; to frame working rules for the guidance of members; to decide upon a system of finance, and to decide upon a system of selecting candidates and fighting elections (Municipal, Provincial and Federal) in the interests of labor.

A short session—possibly one day—should be sufficient for our purpose.

The Executive omitted to fix an hour of meeting for the convention, and I, therefore, convene the meeting for 10 o'clock in the morning at the date and place already mentioned.

The occasion is an important one in our history. Labor must extricate itself from its present position underneath existing political parties, and must boldly assume the responsibility of its own political future. The best intelligence and most energetic co-operation of all true labor men are required at this time.

"For the cause that lacks assistance."

"For the wrong that needs resistance."

"For the future in the distance."

"And the good that we can do."

G. F. GRAY.

VISITING G. T. P. OFFICIAL.

Orders Placed With Vancouver Island Mills for Lumber for Rupert.

E. G. Russell, the representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company on this coast, is in the city as a guest at the Driford. In an interview, he was asked if the company would build to Vancouver? He said the company having the charter for the road was prepared to do that, provided the inducement offered was sufficient to warrant the undertaking.

While in Seattle Mr. Hayes assured the people of that city that the Grand Trunk Pacific would have connection with Washington and Oregon either by their own line or by connections which would be equally as good.

Mr. Russell speaks highly of the courtesy shown by Capt. Newcombe, of the Kestrel, in preparing to take the party north. The arrival of the officials several days before they were expected called for the taking of passage on the C. P. R. steamer Princess May. The officers of the latter steamer were equally courteous to the party, and practically placed the vessel at their disposal.

In order to provide material for the construction work at Prince Rupert large orders for lumber are being placed with the mills on Vancouver Island to supplement that available from the northern sawmills.

Had Enjoyable Trip.—H. N. Gladstone, son of the late British premier, and brother of Herbert Gladstone, secretary of the Board of Trade in the present cabinet, accompanied by Sir John Langman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Langman and Miss Lyell, returned last evening from their visit to Cowichan lake and will remain at the Dallas hotel until tomorrow when they will proceed on their journey to Eastern Canada and the United States. On their return they gave expression to the delight which each member of the party had derived from their visit and how intensely they admired the scenery and climate of Victoria and Vancouver Island. As a whole the first excursion had been most enjoyable and good sport had attended their excursion. The party will sail by the Princess Victoria for Vancouver this morning and express the hope that their visit may be repeated on some future occasion.

JAPANESE LABOR PARTY HAS BEEN LAUNCHED

Platform Includes the Universal Suffrage, Decreased Working Hours, Higher Pay

Advices were received by the steamer Athenian that a Japanese labor party has just been launched to enter into the politics of the island empire. The party was launched on September 20th, at a well attended meeting held at Tokio, and the following manifesto describing the aims of the new party has been issued: The history of the laborers in Japan has been a deplorable one. The conditions under which we have had to live and work have been pitiable and must at all cost be put to an end. This party has, therefore, been established with a view to enabling the laborers to enjoy the gifts intended by heaven for the people of all classes alike. The following are the principal points in our programme:

1. To oppose the monopolization of productive industries.
2. A fundamental reform of the system of taxation.
3. The grant of the suffrage to all adult men and women.
4. The submission of all international questions to arbitration.

5. The abolition of capital punishment.
6. A general increase of wages and the diminution of the difference in the rates of wages paid to men and women respectively.

7. A decrease of the hours of labor.
8. The abolition of titular distinctions.

IN GOLDEN TIMES

People Were Content To Take Things Easier Than Now.

If our forefathers could behold the modern locomotives, automobiles and electric cars, they would hold up their hands in astonishment.

The stage-coach was fast enough then—people were more content to take things easy.

They used to be satisfied with any sort of a habitation that came along—if it did not prevent baldness they thought it was because baldness could not be prevented.

It's different now. People know that germs cause baldness and that Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ, thus curing dandruff and preventing baldness.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government Street, Special Agents.

Local News

Special Musical Feature.—At the Harvest Thanksgiving services which will be held at St. John's church today, the choir will sing a new Te Deum Laudamus (festival) a B flat major which will be rendered for the first time composed by the organist, Mr. G. Jennings Burnett.

Tuesday's Lecture Treat.—The first of a series of literary evening's to be given under the auspices of the Alexandra Club, which was to have been held in the rooms of the organization, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Tuesday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock. J. W. Laing, M. A., Oxon, will be the lecturer and will take as his theme, "The Land of the Pharaohs." The lecture will be illustrated with magic lantern views of Egypt, of which Mr. Laing has a choice collection. Non-members will be admitted for the small fee of 25 cents.

Purchasing Supplies.—The United Supply & Contracting company of which James Caruthers of Montreal is president, is now through its agent, Thomas Hanna, of Vancouver, purchasing supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus at Prince Rupert. Mr. Hanna will now be kept busy plying between Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The force of men employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific company there is being constantly increased, thirteen more men being sent north by the Princess Beatrice on her last trip.

Council of Women.—The members of the executive of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver are specially requested to attend the meeting called for Monday, October 8th in the city hall at 2:30 p. m. when the resolutions sent in from the federated societies for the agenda of the annual meeting will be considered. By kind invitation of the Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Perrin, the members are also requested to meet at Bishopsclose on Tuesday, Oct. 9th at 4 p. m., and hear from Miss Laundries of the work that is being done by the Women's Emigration society. Miss Laundries being associated with Mrs. Joyce in this work.

Pleasing Entertainment.—Mrs. Jarley with her celebrated waxworks duly made her appearance at St. Mark's parishroom (Clerical) on Friday night last. Standing room was at a premium and a large and appreciative audience thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided for their delectation. This is the first entertainment held in the new parish since the introduction of the electric light and is the forerunner of many others to be given this winter for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the debt of the building. The scenes were comic, pathetic and patriotic and well sustained throughout. At the conclusion of the programme those so inclined "tripped the fantastic toe" until midnight, when all retired happy, delighted and wearied to a well earned repose.

GETTING OVER A DIFFICULTY.

An instructor in a certain boys' school is noted among his pupils for his difficult examination questions. One of the youthful students, after struggling over a particularly strenuous list of questions in geography, came upon the following query, which completely stumped him:

"Name twelve animals of the polar regions."

The youngster scratched his head, thought hard for many minutes, and finally, under the spell of a sudden inspiration, wrote:

"Six seals and six polar bears."

The professor was so pleased with his pupil's cleverness that he marked his paper 100 per cent.

EXPLOIT RESOURCES OF THE ISLAND

A Strong Financial Company Is Formed—Prominent Local Men Interested

Within the next few weeks a very strong financial company, composed of a number of the leading business men in Victoria and Vancouver, will commence to develop several of the industries adjacent to these cities that have as yet been untouched.

The company will include in its make-up the following gentlemen who are well known in business enterprises: James Mitchell, who will be chairman of the board of directors, and who is at present connected with the Northern Elevator Company; Andrew Wright, late of Winnipeg; William Fernie, S. G. Marling, James Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs; J. Armstrong, of New Westminster; G. H. Webster, president of the B. C. General Contract Company; J. B. Holborn, of the Cariboo Consolidated Mining Company; B. S. Heisterman, J. C. Newbury, Hon. Abram E. Smith, Noah Shakespeare, A. W. McCurdy, J. T. Deaville, John Bros., G. H. Johnson, George Snider, Dr. E. Hall and others.

Included in the industries that will be exploited will be lime and brick making and the development of the marble deposits at Nootka and sandstone at Saturna island. It is the intention of the company to thoroughly develop the lime deposits near Parson's Bridge which has been carried on at intervals by Atkins Bros. They will also install brick-making machinery of the latest improved type, capable of turning out at least 20,000 bricks per day. The lime and clay suitable for making bricks is located close to the E. & N. railway line and no difficulty will be found with the shipping facilities.

The deposits of marble at Nootka are said to be very large and the company will make a special effort to place their product on the market. The sandstone on Saturna island has been used previously by several of the local contractors, but not in any such quantities as the company expects it to be used in the near future.

On the whole, the company will make a determined effort to supply everything that is required in the building of large business blocks, and in this manner they will not only assist in the building but they will also assist in developing the country to a much greater extent than has ever been attempted in this province.

PAPER CAR WHEELS.

Pails and barrels have been made of paper, and now we are told that it is also used for car wheels to a limited extent. Of course, the tire must be of steel, but the web and hub can be composed of paper and yet prove serviceable. According to a British periodical, Railway and Locomotive Engineering, the material employed is a calendered rye straw board or thick paper made specially for the purpose at the company's paper mills.

This is sent to the works in various sizes suitable for the dimensions of the wheel centre to be made. The first operation is for two men standing beside a pile of boards to brush over each sheet a coating of flour paste, until a dozen are pasted into a layer. A third man transfers this layer to a hydraulic press, where a pressure of 500 tons or more is applied. After solidifying under this pressure for two hours, the two-sheet layers are kept in a drying room heated to a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Several of these layers are in turn pasted together, pressed and given another drying. This is kept up until a circular block is formed containing from 120 to 160 sheets, varying from 4 1/2 to 5 inches in thickness, and as compact as seasoned hickory. The blocks are then turned in a lathe slightly larger than the tire, and the hole is bored for the cast iron centre. In turning, the paper blocks make a shaving that resembles strips of leather. The centre and the tire are forced on under a powerful hydraulic press.

The average life of the tire of a paper wheel is about three hundred thousand miles. That represents about 1 1/2 inches.

DERANGED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS.

"For a long time I suffered from liver complaint and biliousness and could find nothing to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have recommended these Pills to many of my friends, and they have all been well satisfied with the results."—Miss Julie Langlois, Manor, Assa.

BRITISH OFFICER'S DARING JOURNEY.

After a daring journey of 5,500 miles to unknown Asia, Colonel C. D. Bruce, of the Chinese regiment at Weihaiwei, and Captain Layard of the Northampton regiment, have safely arrived at Weihaiwei and Peking.

Details published in the North China Herald show that the two officers left Simla in August, 1905, and making their way to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, proceeded east to Leh, the last outpost of British rule. Thence they penetrated to Tibet, over the mountain passes, Changla (17,600 feet), and Lanakia (18,420 feet), and on September 8 met a British officer on a shooting excursion. He was the last European they were to see for six months.

For six weeks they wandered in the desolate regions south of the Kuen Lun Mountain without seeing a human being or a sign of human habitation, and twenty-five miles over the Kuen Lun range took them five days to accomplish. North of the range they saw abundant traces of gold, and found the people, chiefly Mohammedans, friendly.

The great Gobi Desert was crossed from Charkoliek at a season and by a route no white man and probably no native had ever previously attempted.

The Famous Kootenay Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

See California, before going East. The Southern Pacific company offers excellent accommodations. Two trains daily to San Francisco by the Famous Scenic Shasta route. Reservations, tickets and information at Union Ticket office, 608 First avenue, Seattle. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

A GOOD TONIC

OUR Ferrated Emulsion

Is useful in Chronic Coughs, General Debility, and as a real system-builder—fortifies the system against Colds.

\$1.00 per bottle

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST

98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

NOW READY!

Our Specialties
for Toasting

CRUMPETS
MUFFINS
MILK CAKES

Whole Wheat Baffs
Scones and
Sally Luns

CLAY'S

39 Fort Street, Victoria

Blouse Bargains

Monday Only

A charming assortment of pretty Muslin Blouses. Regular values, \$2c to \$2.00, will go on sale on Monday only for

25c Each

—AT—

WESCOTT BROS.

THE BIG DRY GOODS STORE.

QUALITY HOUSE

71 YATES ST.
1753

Last Sweep of the Season

SALMON'S

GRAND CAMBRIDGESHIRE

80 Entries

Drawn under supervision of the Press in presence of the public on

Tuesday, October 23rd., 1906

Event decided at Newmarket, England, Oct. 24th., 1906.

Amounts divided as usual.

Tickets \$1.00

Oh! Axes, Lets Cut Up.—And it won't be hard to cut your wood if you use our Black Prince Axe. It is made of good steel and is well balanced. With good handle, \$1.25. Other brands, \$1.05 and \$1.10. Hatchets, 25c to \$1.35. Boy's Axes, 85c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

To Your Advantage.—Alex. Peden the leading tailor, 31 Fort Street, begs to call your attention to the large assortment of Fall goods that he has just received the quality of these goods no doubt will be of the best quality as usual. See his ad on page 6.

There are very few of the "Dainty" hats left now at the Bee Hive, 81 Douglas street, \$1.50 and \$1.25.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

Everything that is new in postcards, actresses, local views, portraits, Royal family, 2 for 5c to 20c each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Educational

M. LESTER.

Member National Association Masters of Dance will resume classes at A. O. U. W. Hall, as follows: Monday evening, October 1, Opening Party.
Tuesday, October 2, BEGINNERS, 8 p. m.
Monday, October 8, Juveniles, at 4 p. m.
Private Clubs will be formed later.
Private lessons given.
Learn to dance where you will be carefully and correctly instructed.
Halls to Rent.—The largest and best dancing hall in the city.
Phone B1089, or apply at Hall.

St. Ann's Academy VICTORIA, B. C.

Complete High School Course, with Languages. Business Department embraces latest methods of instruction in Music and Art. Extensive grounds; Tennis, Croquet and Basketball Court. Education and Physical Training. Final and Orchestral Studies. Strict attention to refinement of manners. For prospectus, address Academy. St. Ann's Kindergarten is an annex on Blanchard Street.

Benedict Bantly

Graduate Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany.

Instruction in Violin, Piano and Theory. Apply daily between 2 and 3 p. m.

Studio: Garesche Block

Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

St. Aloysius Protectorate

Boarding School for Boys 3 to 14 Years of Age.

Healthfully located 3 miles from Duncan. Public School Program of Studies followed. Gymnasium and spacious grounds. Board and schooling at most moderate terms. Music Lessons form extra charge. Manual training given, 1 hour per day. SISTER SUPERIOR, Quamichan, B. C.

Special Summer Courses

—FOR—

A Remedy for The Scarcity of Labor in British Columbia

By Clive Phillips-Wolley.

It is easy to criticize a policy; it is difficult to create one. It is especially easy to look back and say what others ought to have done and especially hard to look forward and say what ought to be done now. And yet just this is the only one thing worth doing.

There are some workmen even today, who begin to suspect that in this new country labor runs the risk of finding itself as badly off by and by without capital as capital now finds itself without labor. Skilled labor will not find itself in receipt of its present very splendid wages, if there is no unskilled labor in the country to supplement it, since there are very few industries in which all the labor need be skilled, and none in which the employer can afford to pay as much for unskilled as for skilled labor.

A farmer may be justified in paying \$30 to \$40 a month, and board, to a first rate ploughman, but it would be a better farm than any known to the writer, which could afford to pay the same to the boy who picks stones off the land, scare crows and feeds chickens and pigs, and yet to make the ploughman's work profitable to the employer, these smaller matters must be attended to.

We have been told lately that boys in Victoria are now eagerly sought for light work at \$25 a month, and that this is a proof of our prosperity. It is a proof of the high rate of wages obtainable by any one who will work, but until it has been shown that these boys earn not only the \$25 but some profit for their employers, I submit that the payment of them is no proof of good times.

In the streets men are discussing the relative merits of Chinese and Hindu labor, so that any one who doubts the urgency of this question, has only to go out and talk to the first half dozen employers he may meet. It would be wise only to talk to men: the women have scarcely patience to discuss the domestic question. It touches them too closely.

I do not want to criticize the policy of the past. I would rather try the more difficult task of proposing a policy for the future, but it is necessary to my argument, to point out, that the present state is due to the fact that those who rule us have only done the easy half of that which they were asked to do. The people wanted the Chinamen turned out in order that the white men might come in, and the people did so because they knew that which is a fundamental fact of the whole matter, that white men will not work alongside Chinese.

Our politicians have got rid of the Chinamen more or less; now we want the white men to replace them.

The work is perhaps half done; it should be finished.

Arguments for and against all sorts of alien labor have been advanced ad nauseam, but it seems to me that even to-day the one great question, the conclusion of which is this debate has never been alluded to, or at any rate never put clearly before our people.

Perhaps the question is too remote for the practical politician, though a statesman like His Excellency may have had it at the back of his mind when he made that admirable speech the other day at Vancouver. What was the string that Lord Grey harped upon? If you read the speech as every one who means to live in this country ought to do, you will find that his message was of the national importance of this outpost of empire in relation to the vast trade with the Orient which must develop in the near future.

We have been thinking of the growth of towns and the value of real estate; of retail trade and personal profits. He was looking with the eye of a seer to the growth of a nation and the greatest commerce the world has ever known.

We have been hoping for our 100,000; he was thinking of The People which shall handle the trade of the 400,000,000 who live upon the Pacific.

Lord Dufferin told us of the immeasurable possibilities of the west. Lord Grey began to measure them.

The truth which he saw I believe was this. Those little isles from which we came, made their fortunes by the carrying trade of the Atlantic. At our feet is an ocean greater than the Atlantic and, waiting for someone to take it, a carrying trade greater than the Atlantic ever knew.

For this trade there are at least two competitors, the one standing being the line at Seattle, alert, in training, and had to beat, and the other at Vancouver. The distance between these competitors and the goal, is about the same; the conditions of the race are in our favor, except for one thing.

The American has the lumber to build

A Grand Medicine for the Kidneys.

Don't suffer—don't experiment—don't waste money on unknown, untried remedies. There is one quick cure—one certain cure—one cure that everybody knows does cure Kidney Trouble. That's GIN PILLS.

"I have been a sufferer with Kidney Trouble for years. Have tried medicines and doctors' prescriptions, but could get no permanent relief, my case being pronounced chronic. As it is generally known that the properties of gin without the alcohol is good for the kidneys, I decided to try GIN PILLS, but must admit with very little faith. From the very first pill I got relief, and have since taken nearly four boxes and am COMPLETELY CURED, but am going to continue them a while longer. No dull, sickening pains in the back—no low spirits—am increasing in weight—and more vim and vigor than I have had for years—is what GIN PILLS have done for me."

P. HARRKBT, Ottawa.

Be well and strong. Be free of pain. Be able to enjoy all the good things of life, with all your old-time vigor and enthusiasm. GIN PILLS will cure those sick kidneys. Start now—to-day—and see how much better you feel to-morrow. 50c box—6 boxes for \$2.50—and your money back if they don't cure.

Special offer: If you send us your name and address and tell us the name of the paper in which you read this we will send you a trial box absolutely free and post prepaid. Write today and get the medicine that cures.

The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

his ships, and behind him are the great railway lines which connect him with those areas in which are manufactured his goods, for which eastern races will barter their wealth. At our feet is not only the lumber, but the coal and the iron and all in proximity to one another, and to that sea upon which they are to be used, whilst already built or in the building behind us, are at least three great railway duets to connect us with the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

There is only one thing which we want, which the American has. We want the men. They have men enough to build men's ships, man their ships and carry on the great mercantile businesses for which those ships will be built.

These things cannot be so done as to compete successfully with our rivals unless we have on our seaboard a population of seabred, seafaring men, breeding, fighting, beefed, self-respecting Britons, and it is for this I plead in the name of justice and patriotism and self-interest.

Why should we look for our labor elsewhere than in the cradle of our race? Are they not good enough for us, these men whose names have spelled success for a thousand years in every walk of life? Are there not enough of them for our present needs? Do they find all the employment they require in little England? Do they not want to come? Read your English papers for an answer to these questions, and then tell me how anyone dares to suggest the scum of Europe or of Asia instead of men of our own blood.

As a matter of justice it may be said that the country was explored and won by men of British blood, and left by us as an heritage not to aliens, not to individuals, not to any class, capitalist or labor man, but to the race as a whole, and of this heritage our public men are the present trustees. It is their duty to give the absent heirs an opportunity of entering in to their inheritance if they wish to do so.

As a matter of patriotism what can we do better than find employment for England's unemployed, a room within Britain's bounds for the growth of the British race; a share in the wealth of the Pacific for our own brothers?

As a matter of self-interest it is not wise for us to import men like minded with ourselves instead of men invincibly and radically opposed to the white man's way of thinking; men loyal to the core of empire, loving England because they know her, born Britons, and made Britons, inheriting inevitably those instincts which made Britain queen of all the seas and the British craftsman master of all markets.

If any one will read the articles which have been appearing constantly in the British press (notably in the columns of the Morning Post, Canada's most intelligently hard working friend) he will learn that the unemployed of England are now numbered by the millions, of whom some being old or infirm, cannot work, of whom others being full of natural cleverness will not work, but of whom a greater portion will work if work can be found for them at a living wage.

As to that "living wage" it is said that in London to-day over a million are existing upon nine cents a day, and that in consequence of this miserable state of things the very physique of the race is deteriorating.

In British Columbia there are roughly 237,000,000 acres of space, peopled by only 170,000 human beings. England is suffering from congestion; British Columbia from want of population.

England cannot find work for her unskilled labor; British Columbia cannot find unskilled labor to develop her low grade properties, to fill her waste places, to turn her "illimitable possibilities" to a profit, or, it will be found in the long run, to maintain that national prosperity upon which highly paid skilled labor ultimately depends.

England has not room enough for her own children, and yet continues to import the vastness of the world, and Canada, England's eldest daughter, is driven to import the Jewish scum of Galicia, the fanatics of Russia, and the dregs of China.

It is wonderful that a plain poor man, on a farm in the exquisite climate of the Gulf of Georgia, looking in vain for help at a reasonable wage, reads these things, and wonders whether all politicians are necessarily fools.

In another article, I will attempt to sketch one or more of the schemes which have lately been suggested in the English press for emigrating some of England's capable working poor for the benefit of this country and I speak with a certain amount of authority when I say that I know of at least one great society in the Old Country which would give a ready ear and prompt assistance to any scheme devised by our government to this end.

THE VIEW OF ULSTER.

It Is Declared to Be Opposed to Any Home Rule Scheme.

London Times.

At a largely attended general meeting of the Ulster Liberal Unionists' Association, held in the Ulster Reform Club, Belfast, the executive committee in the course of their report, stated that the accession to power of a Liberal ministry had created a situation of the utmost gravity, so far as the future of Ireland was concerned. It was true the new ministry was not formally pledged to the policy of Gladstonian home rule; indeed, some of its members had abjured that policy, and had declared that any attempt to revert to it would be disastrous to the party. But the party and the government were bound by the public and official declaration of the prime minister, who, in his Stirling speech, explained that his policy with regard to Ireland would consist in the carrying of measures such as would "form part of" and "would lead up to" the larger policy of home rule. The country was therefore, as in 1886 and 1893, menaced with a revolutionary policy which aimed fundamentally at attacking the union that connected Great Britain and Ireland, the only difference being that it was now proposed to bring about home rule, not in one measure, but by instalments. In view of the declaration of the prime minister and his colleagues and of leading Nationalists in Ireland, it was hardly necessary to dwell on the need for continued vigilance and efficient organization on the part of all Irish Unionists. The under secretary, who had notoriously been accorded a position of exceptional influence and initiative

in connection with matters of policy, had recently taken occasion to deliver a speech calculated to arouse distrust and alarm amongst Unionists, and his remarks derived a sinister import from the form of the words in which he chose to convey the announcement of the approaching "fruition" of the wish of the Nationalist policy. Ireland had during the present generation passed through great changes, in the course of which, owing to the beneficent activity of successive Unionist governments, the whole agrarian and administrative system of the country had been transformed to popularized institutions. Such reforms, amounting in effect to a peaceful revolution, called for a time of rest and recuperation if they wanted to produce their full effect. Nothing could be more detrimental to the best interests of the country than the starting of a fresh era of agitation and unrest before existing institutions had had time to take root. The legislative and administrative changes now suggested by leading politicians were not directed towards practical ends, but towards the achievement of the old Separatist policy, which would constitute not only a grave danger to the Empire, but would be ruinous to Ireland, and would involve serious injustice to large numbers of peaceful and industrious Irishmen whose only fault had been their loyalty to the Crown and their obedience to the law. The executive committee, therefore, earnestly called upon all Unionists to redouble their efforts towards the strengthening and the extension of Unionist principles in Ulster, so that when the threatened policy was brought forward in the next session of parliament, the association might be in a position to influence public opinion both in that province of Great Britain as effectively as it did on the previous occasions when the integrity of the United Kingdom was threatened, making it absolutely clear that under no circumstances would the Unionists of Ulster ever submit to home rule by instalments, or in any other form. The report was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Elliott, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh, speaking at the Elphin Diocesan Synod at Boyle recently, said that just now the air was full of rumors which boded no good for political or religious liberty in Ireland. In Ireland everything that stood for the Union was treated with scorn, royalty was insulted, lawful authority resisted, and the English language denounced as an alien tongue. This was to be laid to the charge of rival English parties, each obviating the other in trying to appease the senseless clamor of the multitude, to propitiate the leaders, and secure the Irish vote for their own side. What was wanted was to have it wrought into the minds of the agitators and their dupes that they were British subjects, that British subjects they should remain, and that society should not be kept in a state of ferment, the Empire threatened with dismemberment, and peaceable people kept in chronic alarm by this insane nonsense about home rule. There could be no doubt that a fresh attempt was to be made to force home rule upon the loyal minority, but he appealed to the judgment and conscience of Englishmen not to permit a minority of their fellow-subjects to be sacrificed to a chimera for the gratification of a faction who gloried in their hostility and boasted of their disloyalty.

COL. HAGGARD LANDS TWELVE-POUND SALMON

Has Excellent Sport With the Fly at the Cowichan River

There is still good fishing in the Cowichan river. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Haggard caught a twelve-pound salmon with a fly this week and some large rainbow trout, in Gillespie's pool, and Major Bradley-Dyne also had excellent sport with a four-pound steelhead in the same place. The old river has done well this year, and the spring salmon are running heavily at present.

In a letter to a friend in Victoria, Colonel Haggard describes the grand sport he had as follows:

"I killed a twelve-pound spring salmon on a fly yesterday, on a rod consisting of only two joints! A large rainbow broke the top off, so I went on casting with the two bottom joints, and rose and killed the big fish. I was anchored at the time, and had to unscure my landing net off the handle, and then to replace it by the gaff, and get up the anchor—all while playing the fish! But I gaffed him all right at last. It was an anchor—all right, I might say. The fly I used was a Dunham, Ranger. The whole show was rather a notable performance, and luckily I kept my wits. After I hooked the fish, I shouted out loudly to Mrs. Haggard up in the house. She came down to the boat to see the fun, but had no hand to come out in and give me a hand with the mixed up business of the landing net, gaff and anchor. So I had to see what I could do alone, just as I had to when I hooked and killed the seven-teen-pounder recently. But this fish took the fly splendidly, with a tremendous splash in the stream, and the fly went well home in his upper jaw. He jumped about eight times and, as my gut cast was very fine, my heart was in my mouth at each jump, especially as I was particularly anxious to kill a really good Cowichan salmon (I mean one that is not a grise) on a fly. It is so much the fashion for people to say that the B. C. salmon don't take the fly that I am very pleased to have seen for myself, and thus to be able to say in the 'Field,' that they do. Major Bradley-Dyne got a four-pound steelhead in the same place today."

NEW TRANSVAAL PARTY.

Sir Richard Solomon is resigning his office as attorney-general of the Transvaal to take the leadership of a new coalition party, composed of the moderate men of both the British and Boer parties.

A combination would inevitably carry the whole of the eight seats allotted to Pretoria under the new constitution, with the result that the capitalist party would undoubtedly be in a minority in the new parliament.

The principal plank in the programme of the new party would be the gradual repatriation of the Chinese.

Men's Best Cashmere Hose, 25c and 50c at The Bee Hive, 84 Douglas St.

FURTHER SEALING RAIDS BY JAPANESE

Athenian Brought Particulars of Bold Work of Little Brown Men

SURPRISED BY A RUSSIAN CRUISER

Seven Russians and Many of the Raiding Japanese Were Killed

Further sealing raids by Japanese schooners at Copper islands, involving much bloodshed are reported by the steamer Athenian, which arrived yesterday morning from the Orient. Japanese newspapers report that a Russian cruiser, one of three engaged in patrolling the seal rookeries at Copper islands, near Kamchatka, surprised six Japanese sealing schooners engaged in raiding. The Japanese were well armed and fired on the Russian bluejackets who had attempted to seize some of the poaching schooners, a desperate fight ensuing in which seven Russians and many Japanese were killed. The Japanese regained their vessels which escaped, but not before other casualties had occurred, 19 Russians and 12 Japanese being killed. The Russians killed included a naval officer.

Another seal raiding tragedy reported by Japanese newspapers deals with the fate of the schooner Shimonome Maru, whose crew was killed to a man and the schooner burned by Russians. The Shimonome Maru left Hakodate in June last on a sealing cruise to Copper islands and the Kamchatkan coast and was never heard of after leaving until the schooner Kiyetsu Maru which returned recently to Otaru from a sealing cruise reported having discovered the charred remains of the schooner near Svanoff river on the Kamchatkan coast and evidences of the shocking fate of her crew of seal hunters. At a place called Zabaroff on the east coast of Kamchatka the charred remains of the schooner were seen from the Kiyetsu Maru and her sealers went ashore to investigate. Evidence was found soon after the boat reached shore that the Shimonome Maru had been destroyed at this place and her crew all—probably all—murdered. On the river bank part of the schooner's mast was found with the remains of the distinctive flag of Mr. Kosugi of Hakodate, owner of the vessel, fast to the mast. A note book, giving the uncompleted diary of one of the sealers, a visiting card and some clothing were also discovered, and nearly a short distance from the river bank were some skeletons and bodies which had been obviously dragged from shallow graves by wild beasts. The sealers of the Kiyetsu Maru were of the opinion the Shimonome Maru had been surprised by Russians at night when lying near the mouth of the river and a shocking tragedy had resulted, the particulars of which will doubtless remain a mystery.

Advices were also received of another desperate affray between Japanese and Russians, the scene of which was given by Japanese papers as "Tsuborostka in Kamchatka." One report places the scene at Copper island and the bargain between Russians and Japanese for permission to raid the seal rookeries instead of for permission to poach on fishing grounds. This is the version, however given by the majority of the Japanese papers. The Shogyo Shimpu of Tokio reports the affair of the bribery of Russian officials by poachers and the subsequent tragedy in which 17 Russians and one Japanese were killed, as follows:

Several fishing boats of Niigata, visiting Russian territory, have had a serious collision with Russian officials, in which one Japanese and seventeen Russians were killed. Last June the Futani Maru, which belongs to the Maru firm of Niigata, together with four other boats, left that port for Tsuborostka in Kamchatka where they intended to engage in poaching. Arriving at their destination they were ordered off by the Russian authorities. This was on July 30th. The crews of the five boats then decided to bribe the Russians, and the thing was settled for 1,300 yen. The Japanese then proceeded with their operations, but when it came to putting the salter's fire and complements on board, the Russians demanded that they should pay the money first and do the packing afterwards, whereas the Japanese proposed to reverse this order of procedure. A dispute arose, when Suzuki the interpreter of the Futani Maru, drew a sword and cut down the principal Russian officer, a second lieutenant. He treated similarly four men who attacked him and thereupon a great struggle arose, with the result that 17 of the Russians were killed and the two Japanese barely escaped, while on the Japanese side Haselma Kamajiro of Niigata was killed, and two or three were wounded but managed to get back to the ships which put to sea. On the 17th of August they reached Aloff on the coast of Saghalien, and were about to leave when they found themselves embarrassed by the falling tide. Just then an armed Russian ship appeared in sight and gave chase, but the tide served in the nick of time and they managed to escape.

In consequence of the guerilla war, which is practically being waged by the Japanese seal hunters not only in Bering sea but at Copper islands for the pelts guarded on the rookeries by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan, which gives a bounty to the sealing vessels, has issued orders to the Governor of Hokkaido that no sealing or deep sea fishermen are hereafter to be permitted to take weapons on their voyages. This instruction was given in consequence of a report made that one of the sealing schooners which went to Copper islands had mounted a small quick firing field gun, which was used during a raid.

Commenting on these incidents the Japan Mail says they lend force to the recent remarks of the Asahi Shimbun and Jiji Shimpu that some better arrangements must be made. The same paper says: "It is evident that these fishermen are becoming more and more indignant at the delay in the placing in effect of arrangements governing fishing as guaranteed under the articles of the Portsmouth treaty, and that they do not mean to be hampered by diplomatic delicacies. The adventures proceeding from Hokkaido to the northern seas are openly described by vernacular

PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHING

For Sale by
CANADA'S BEST CLOTHIERS

PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHING is referred to by appreciative mothers throughout Canada as **BOY-PROOF CLOTHES**. They'll go through a strenuous campaign of Baseball, Lacrosse and Rugby with a real live boy in them. This label guarantees that kind of wear.

papers as Kocho-gun (butterfly forces), a name given by the Chinese to bands of fierce Japanese marauders, who, at the close of the Ashikaga period epoch, devastated the Chinese coast, especially that of Shantung, and used their swords with such extraordinary vigor that the victims of their raids could find no better simile than that of a butterfly flitting from place to place.

SPECIAL REDUCTION for one month only—A new stock of winter goods just arrived at Taisang & Co., 150 Government street for gentlemen's suitings. Price from \$15 to \$21. Fit and style guaranteed.

REAL ESTATE SALES.
Some Further Transfers Recorded.—Demand for Property Increasing.

Real estate sales, additional to those already recorded in The Colonist, which took place during the week just closed, included the transfer of fifteen acres of land near the city to a late resident of Winnipeg. The same gentleman also acquired twelve acres on Hillside avenue and thirty-four lots on Cook street, the deals being closed by the Dominion Real Estate Exchange. It is said that the property at Gordon Head, one of the boundaries of which is Tyndall avenue, has almost all been sold to individual purchasers.

Grant & Conyers report having sold two lots on the corner of Rithet and South Union streets, as well as a cottage on Oswego street. Five acres with a handsome residence in the neighborhood of Oak Bay have been sold, consideration being a sum approximating \$5,000. Two lots between Skinner and Langford on Catherine street, Victoria West, have been taken up and plans are being prepared for the construction of two pretty cottages.

In addition to those mentioned, property in the vicinity of Elk Lake has been sold for \$5,000.

COUGH LASTED THREE MONTHS.

"I was taken with a severe cough which lasted three months, and though I had tried all sorts of medicines they failed to do me any good. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Licenced and Turpentine, and I was completely cured by two bottles."—Miss Ada O'Brien, Cape Cove, Gaspe Co., Que.

GILLETTE'S PURE POWDERED LYE

Ready for Use in Any Quantity.
For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Pure Oporto Wine

is unequalled as a gentle tonic and stimulant for general use or for invalids and convalescents.

W. & A. Gilbey's

"INVALID" PORT

is a widely known, pure, non-medicated Wine, light in body, elegant in bouquet, and highly recommended by leading Physicians.

Only Genuine when the Capsule bears the Signature of

Gilbey's "Invalid" Port is for sale by all Leading Wine Merchants in Canada

For Sale by Dixie H. Ross & Co., Agents

Corticelli Spool Silk

There is just one silk that is always right.

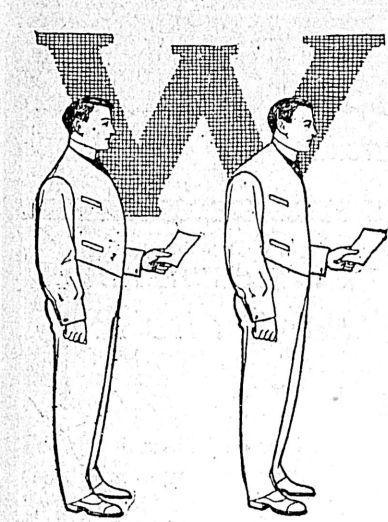
Too Strong to Break.

Color number on every spool

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Another consignment in the Very Latest Novelties in all kinds of Japanese Fancy Goods, Curios, Flags, Memorabilia of the late great war, Silks and Linens, Ivory, Satsuma, and other handsome wares. Specialties for Tourist Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit all tastes and fancies.

The Mikado Bazaar, 138 Government Street
Hotel Victoria Building



Semi-Ready GARMENTS
ARE ALWAYS
Correct in Style

100 Dozen Salem Shirts just to hand. The very latest in Oxfords, Cambrics, Madras cloths, etc., etc.

SEMI-READY SUITS
\$12 to \$30
TROUSERS
\$4 to \$7

Guarantee

This garment is guaranteed to be made of perfect materials, thoroughly sponged and shrunk, sewn with silk and tailored so carefully that it will retain its shape. If the garment does not prove satisfactory on all these points, the purchase money will be refunded. Retain this guarantee—it should accompany any request for refund, as it establishes the Semi-ready agents claim upon the Company.

Semi-ready, Limited
MONTREAL, CANADA

The Above GUARANTEE is Given with Every SEMI-READY GARMENT

SEMI-READY OVERCOATS
\$12 to \$25
RAINCOATS
\$10 to \$22



SEMI-READY TAILORING
Fits all
FIGURES

B. Williams & Co. Sole Agents

Clothiers and Hatters

FACTS ABOUT THE BABINE DIFFICULTY

A Graphic Description of the Trouble Given an Eye-Witness

SITUATION WAS A REALLY GRAVE ONE

Indians Entitled to Sympathy But They Were Ill-Advised

I. Islay Mutter, late of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts at Babine and Hazelton, is in town, having come to Victoria on a holiday trip. Mr. Mutter has been in close touch with the recent Indian disturbances and gives the following graphic description of what occurred:

"This is what actually took place at Babine over the fishery trouble. On July 24, 1905, a council meeting was convened between the Babine tribe of Indians and Mr. H. Helgeson, Dominion fishery overseer, wherein it was promised, if possible, to obtain new nets for the coming season; also that it was probable that a hatchery would be built at Babine Lake. This would provide work for a number of indigent Indians and the names of all would be taken and brought to the notice of the government if in actual want. At that meet-

ing they agreed not to do any more bartering if new nets were furnished and work, if possible, provided. The reference to 'indigent Indians' was only a part of the talk at the meeting, but no promises were made further than that the matter would be brought before the proper authorities.

Refused New Nets.

"The new nets were delivered for their use on 3rd July of this year. These they scornfully refused to accept. Their position and the law relating to fisheries was exhaustively treated by Mr. Loring, their agent, who told them in conclusion, in plain language, that they would be put in irons and severely punished if they violated the law by bartering. In the evening of the same day they issued an ultimatum from the tribe, that they would not receive the nets, and would barter as usual. Since that day to 17th August they have been taught, both individually and collectively, the phase of the question from every side, social, moral and legal, by the fishery guardian, so that they thoroughly understood the law upon the subject, beyond a doubt, and the logical consequences of its violation.

"On the 17th of August the fishery guardian, Mr. Wells, measured off the barrier and showed them how much was allowed by statute; he gave them twenty-four hours to comply with the law and at the expiration of this time they were constructing more barriers; so he immediately sent to Hazelton for warrants for the arrest of ringleaders. The warrants arrived with Messrs. Norrie and Rosenthal, who were sent over to assist in arresting the following morning. The Indian chief, 'Big George,' was sent down ahead to advise the Indians not to resist, and to show them that by complying with the law they might expect more leniency. The party which went to make arrests were J. D. Wells, in charge, Stuart Norrie, Gus Rosenthal, G. Birso, W. Spencer, and two Indians from another tribe.

A Desperate Situation.

"The scene on their arrival at the barrier would have daunted many men, unarmed as they were, only six men facing a motley mob of natives with their sleeves rolled up and all their fierce passions roused, it could be seen at a glance they meant to resist anything and would go to any extremity. Their women were armed with clubs and stood in a semi-circle opposite their barrier. The only thing to do was to proceed and make the arrests, if possible. Mr. Wells and his followers walked boldly to the midst of the crowd, and told them he wanted some of their men for violation of the fishery act. He proceeded, then to read the warrants to the six men wanted, formally placing his hands upon their shoulders and proclaiming them captives in the name of the King, and endeavoring to hand them over to his fellow officers. But in each case they instantly broke away from them and were promptly rescued by the other Indians and kept in the background.

"When the officers tried to get at them they were jostled and elbowed with force and decision; there were about 100 Indians there. Then 'Big George,' the chief, got up and said they would resist to the last man, and to get an excuse for further outrage they incensed the kloochmen (women), who were armed with clubs, to maul the officers right and left. They grabbed hold of Mr. Wells by the throat, shirt, belt, sleeves, and shoulders, shouting and clubbing him backwards, making it almost impossible to break loose without striking some of them, which, had he done so, was to be the signal for the men to attack and carry out their threat that they would make it impossible for him to live. Fortunately he was rescued by the other officers, they also getting some very rough handling.

Indians in Defiant Mood.

"Mr. Wells then told them he would pull up the barrier next day. This was hailed with shouts of derision. During the evening volley after volley of rifle fire occurred incessantly as a menace. One of the Indians reported to Mr. Wells that he was to be drowned should he attempt to take out the barrier. That night the officers camped about a mile above the barricade. Nothing of any consequence occurred during the night. A few prowlers came round, but the rifle fire and shouting continued in all directions until a late hour.

"Late that night a special canoe was sent by the Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company fort to get more cartridges, which were very properly refused them. Word was sent indirectly to the manager to the effect that if cartridges were not given he would suffer the same fate as the fishery officers, but being a man of great courage and honor he positively refused, although alone among hostile Indians. In the morning the officers talked to the Babines and showed them the advisability of themselves removing the barrier and in this way miti-

gate their offence, but it was to no purpose. Mr. Wells then proceeded to try and destroy the barrier, placing Messrs. Norrie and Rosenthal to guard the east bank, which is shallow and easily waded.

"No sooner had Mr. Norrie stepped near to the barrier than he was dragged back by a mob of squaws, and on Mr. Wells going to his rescue he was badly handled. Then then tried to put their threat in execution of drowning him and Mr. Norrie. This attempt failed, and, recognizing the utter futility of further efforts, the officers then retired, as to go to further extremities meant bloodshed. Statistics show that those Indians are in no way destitute; in fact, few Indians are better off. Those who wish can have freight to pack all summer, and the salmon caught by them a year ago by nets were ample for their needs, if used with any degree of care. All the Indians in this section have shown a nasty spirit ever since the double murder occurred last spring at Hazelton, and, as the murderers are still at large, they begin to look down upon the white men. Had a proper reward been offered in the first place this Indian Simon would soon have been caught.

Reward Was Paltry.

"To offer the sum of \$300 in such a country is only to be laughed at. If the money that has subsequently been spent, and to no purpose, had been offered as a reward, the murderer would be now in jail. On the 8th of September, R. E. Loring, Indian agent, and H. Helgeson came over to Babine to try to arrange matters, if possible, but after a council meeting of four hours' duration they were no further ahead. The Indians positively refused to go to Hazelton. They promised to take out the barrier in a few days. This they intended to do in any case, as the fishing was over.

"The Indians appear to have received a false notion that they are to have a reward from the government in lieu of the fish barrier. They perfectly understand that if they are destitute they will get support, but this is not enough for some of them, who would like to live in idleness. Of course, there is no doubt it is a privilege taken away from them that they have enjoyed for generations, and to prevent them selling a few dried salmon seems very unfair, when at the mouth of the Skeena thousands of dollars are made annually by the canners. The injustice of this must be apparent to everyone. A great deal of sympathy goes to the Indians, but the manner in which they have acted this summer merits severe punishment, even if they have been ill-advised.

Fine Quartz Discovered.

"At Babine Lake some very fine quartz has been found. Several claims have been located on the lake and a number of prospectors have been in there all summer. Next year will see quite a number in that part of the country. The reports from Omineca are very encouraging, better than in many years. The Klondike Gold Company, Ltd., have done a lot of work this summer on Slate creek and the returns are very promising. Several parties passed by Babine on their way into the Peace river country. Mr. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, and his party being the first. They spent a day at Babine.

"The town of Hazelton is growing rapidly. Houses are going up in all directions. There are five general stores and two large hotels. Three steamers have been employed on the river this summer, two operated by the Hudson's Bay Company and one by Captain Bouscar for Kelly, Douglas & Co. of Vancouver. It is rumored that four steamers will ply on the river next year. The Royal, which is a splendid boat, is kept in excellent order and makes the trip up in two days. Captain Bouscar and Captain Bouscar are very popular on the river. The Skeena river is said to be the hardest river to navigate on the Pacific Coast and requires great nerve and judgment. The G. T. P. Railway has had a survey party at or near Hazelton all summer under Mr. Copeland. It is expected the line will run quite close to the present town. Property all round has trebled in value.

HIS NAFE WAS FISH.

The boy's fishing rod was fastened under the root of a tree on the banks of the river, and he was sitting in the sun playing with a dog.

"Fishing!" exclaimed a man passing along.

"Yes," answered the boy, briefly.

"Nice dog you've got there; what's his name?"

"Fish, Fish."

"That's a strange name for a dog. What do you call him that for?"

"Cause he won't bite."

Flags, flags, best value in the city. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

BRITISH COLUMBIA KLONDIKE OF HINDUS

Another Contingent of Coolies Fired With Stories of Untold Wealth

REACH ELDOORADO TO GET RICHES

How the Men of Punjab Were Induced to Migrate Here

On board the steamer Athenian, which reached port yesterday from Hongkong, were 121 Hindus waiting until the steamer landed at Vancouver, the Eldorado of their dreams, that might scoop up some of the gold with which the streets are paved. More are coming on the Empress of Japan which left Yokohama on Wednesday, and others are to follow on the steamer Montezuma, in fact, Hongkong had a large colony of these men of Punjab waiting passage to the promised land of British Columbia.

What was it induced these coolies to journey to British Columbia? It was the same spirit which sent thousands struggling over the Chilkoot pass and the dead horse trails of the north to the Klondike—the desire for wealth.

The Genesis of the Inrush of Hindus to British Columbia dates five

A Reasonable Plea for the Stomach

If Your Stomach is Lacking in Digestive Power, Why Not Help the Stomach Do Its Work—Especially When It Costs Nothing to Try?

Not with drugs, but with a reinforcement of digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach? Scientific analysis shows that digestion requires pepsin, nitrogenous ferments, and the secretion of hydrochloric acid. When your food fails to digest, it is proof positive that some of these agents are lacking in your digestive apparatus. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain nothing but these natural elements necessary to digestion and when placed at work in the weak stomach and small intestines, supply what these organs need. They stimulate the gastric glands and gradually bring the digestive organs back to their normal condition. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been subjected to critical chemical tests at home and abroad and are found to contain nothing but natural digestives. Address: "Hiffing" London. Telephone No. 11029 (Central, 20 Cullum St., Fenchurch St., E. C.

I have analyzed most carefully a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I bought myself at a city chemist's shop for the purpose, manufactured by F. A. Stuart Co., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., and have to report that I cannot find any trace of vegetable or mineral poisons. Knowing the ingredients of the tablets, I am of opinion that they are admirably adaptable for the purpose for which they are intended.

There is no secret in the preparation of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Their composition is commonly known among physicians, as is shown by the recommendations of 40,000 licensed physicians in the United States and Canada. They are the most popular of all remedies for indigestion, dyspepsia, water brash, insomnia, loss of appetite, melancholia, constipation, dysentery and kindred diseases originating from improper dissipation and assimilation of foods, because they are thoroughly reliable and harmless to man or child.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are at once a safe and a powerful remedy, one grain of these tablets being strong enough (by test) to digest 3,000 grains of steak, eggs and other foods. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest your food for you when your stomach can't. Ask your druggist for a fifty cent package or send us direct for a free trial sample package and you will be surprised at the result. F. A. Stuart Co., 64 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

or six years back. Then an Indian who was a seaman of a vessel which loaded lumber at Hastings mills, Vancouver, deserted from the vessel and secured work in a lumber mill ashore, at the wonderful rate of pay of \$2.50 per day. In five years he had saved a fortune—no less than \$2,000 golden dollars which, changed into rupees, annas and pice, was a fortune. The returned seaman was an Indian count of Monte Cristo. A native newspaper reporter whose writings appeared in vernacular papers of Punjab heard of this, returned Simbad with wealth from a far country, and like the reporters who sometime chartered tugs to waylay Alaskan steamers to interview Swiftwater Bill, Tegish Charley and others who brought treasure from the Klondike, the Punjab reporter interviewed the treasure-bringer, and then the tale was soon told through the thronged bazaars of India.

In a far off country the name of which is Vancouver there was a land

Where Treasure Was to Be Found. Men went to this land flowing with gold and returned in a few years with sufficient wealth to be able to buy a Skiddoo castle, reform the language and give libraries away; in a few years men who worked in sawmills were enabled to return to the Punjab as rich as Croesus. To the Oriental mind which builds weird tales upon the tales that are told there was a picture of an Eldorado across the Pacific, a treasure house where gold was to be picked up at once—and the dream of the bazaars was British Columbia.

Soon Hindus who had never known hard work were so fired with the British Columbia fever, which was as strong with them as the Klondike fever was with the British Columbian some years ago, and they mortgaged their cattle, their plots of land in the villages of the Punjab, sold their wives and all they possessed, and

Started For the Promised Land.

First came the adventurous few, by train to Calcutta, deck passengers of crowded coolie steamers to Hongkong, and thence in the steerage of the C. P. R. steamers. The few came and prospered. They had not found the pavement of gold easily detached, but had secured work at wages which represented a fortune to a coolie from the Punjab; in fact, a day's pay seemed at first like a Prince's ransom. These men wrote to their home villages that the land of the Sahibs across the great water was indeed rich as had been stated and great riches were paid to workmen. These words fired the bazaars afresh with the fever to emigrate to the Eldorado and the rush continued.

As stated yesterday 2,000 more are to be sent from Calcutta via Hongkong despite protests of British Columbia.

The Indians Feed Themselves on board the steamers, flour, pulse, and lard being provided. On the Athenian a charcoal range was built forward and the Hindus crowded about this when the steamer arrived at the ocean dock yesterday morning, all engaged in making flour and pulse cakes for breakfast. A large pan of freshly kneaded dough was standing by and each man took a hand which he rolled out and beat with his hands and placed the pancake on the fire to bake slightly. One, standing near the end of the range furnished lard from a coal oil tin, and another had a mixture in a brass mortar. All were clad in the garb of Punjab, with vari-colored turbans, pyjamas and loose outer garments caught by sashes about their waists. Some wore odd military uniforms. Of the 121 who arrived by the steamer there were a few

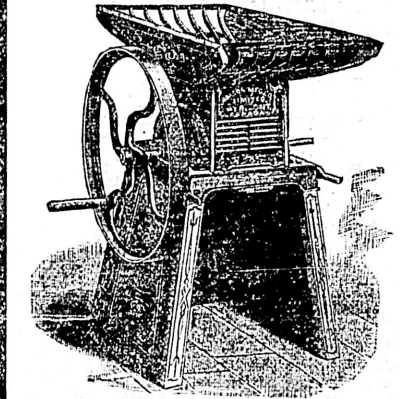
Tide-Expired Police.

from Shanghai and Hongkong, but the majority were from Punjab, and one came from Nepal. The passage of the Hindus through Hongkong and Shanghai and the incidental tales told of wealth in British Columbia is having the effect of causing trouble in the Sikh police departments of the ports of China and many of the policemen are anxious to secure their release to make their way to the Eldorado. The Koha Herald, speaking of the Hindu passengers of the Athenian said: "On board a passenger by the steamer informs us, they appear quiet and well behaved; but alcohol immediately infuriates them. They carry with them their usual diet of pulse, which they grind in their mortars and prepare rigidly according to their own habits in India. While they partake freely of the liberal diet provided by the steamship company, they are very careful to avoid any kind of beef. Life in Canada in the winter will be trying to them, yet they look capable of enduring it."

Meanwhile the steamers have many booked and the numbers are accumulating at Hongkong from Calcutta. To those who formerly earned but a few pice a day and were content with a few grains of rice and a little ghee as food the wages of the British Columbia laborer seem wondrous large—and, therefore, until something is done to prevent it, the inrush will continue.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

Here are two splendid machines; they stand easily first in their separate classes; if you are installing a root cutter buy early and get the use of it all through the season.



Watson's "Excelsior" Double Action Root Cutter.

This first-class Root Cutter fills a long felt want, it is very strong, simple and durable, works equally well by either hand or power. It is a DOUBLE ACTION CUTTER, cutting the roots into small slices when turned one way, into small squares for sheep when reversed; cuts fast and will last fifteen years, when it only quivers new knives to make it as good as new; there is no wood to rot or shrink.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 1 ROOT CUTTER and PULPER

Is inexpensive and most reliable, can be worked by either hand or power, has concave cylinder and conical deflector, will not choke up, can be used for either pulping or slicing.

GET ACTUAL NET PRICES FROM THE SOLE AGENTS

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.
(THE BIRMINGHAM OF B. C.)

123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
And at Vancouver, Kamloops and Vernon.

LADIES MUSICAL CLUB.

First Concert of Season Held Yesterday Most Successful.

The first concert for this season given by the Ladies' Musical Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, instead of Waitt's hall, which was found all too small last season to accommodate the large number attending.

The personnel of the executive of the club is the same as last year, with the exception that Miss Elinor Dunsinuir assumes the role of secretary instead of Miss Violet Powell, who resigned that office. The officers now are Mrs. I. W. Powell, honorary president; Mrs. Hermann Robertson, president; Miss Elinor Dunsinuir, secretary; Mrs. H. Dunsinuir, treasurer, and Miss Laurin, treasurer. Besides the above there are a coterie of prominent lady vice-presidents.

The membership fee is one dollar per annum or season for active members, and two dollars for associates. Active members are expected to assist in some way with supplying numbers for the programmes at entertainments. Any member may bring friends with them by the sum of 25 cents for each. During the past season this club was instrumental in doing much to cultivate a love of good music amongst many of the residents of Victoria, as well as bringing some noted musicians to give performances here. This year they hope to be equally as successful, and trust that all music lovers will become members and assist in every way the good work begun by the lady organizers of this club.

The programme, with the exception of a delightfully short address given by the honorary president, is as follows, and it is safe to say that it was greatly enjoyed and equally meritorious with those of last season, each number being worthy of eulogistic comment. Perhaps the piece de resistance was the closing trio, in which the audience was privileged to hear Mr. Gordon on his cello, many of those present not having previously had this pleasure since his return from Germany. The programme follows:

Piano Solo—"On the Mountains"—Greig
Miss Violet Sweet.

Vocal Solo—(a) "Entr'acte"—C. Bohm
(b) "I Know a Lovely Garden"—Gay D'Hardelet
Miss Jeanie Bishop.

Violin Solo—"Romance"—D'Ambrosia
Miss Elinor Dunsinuir.

Vocal Solo—"Moonlight"—Ethelbert Nevin
Miss Jeanie Bishop.

Piano Solo—"The Silver King"—Chamblade
Mrs. Robt Dunsinuir.

Piano Solo—"Rondo Capriccioso"—Mendelssohn
Miss Violet Sweet.

Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano—"Serenade"—Widor
Dr. Nash, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Russell.
"God Save the King."

Chew Yuen & Co.

25 STORE STREET.
All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neat. Done. Prices Moderate.

Charlie Hoy & Co.

27 STORE STREET.
Suits to Order—Fit Guaranteed.

LARGE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

JUST ARRIVED
Big Reduction in All Lines From October 4th to 18th

\$26 to \$28 Suits for \$20
\$22 to \$24 Suits for 18
\$20 Suits for 16
\$18 Suits for 14

AH WING

160 GOVERNMENT STREET
New Fall Goods Just Arrived. Ladies' and Gents' Suits to Order. Fit Guaranteed.

BURGLAR'S FIVE SEASONS.

Captain Spencer, senior prison missionary of the Church Army, tells a story of a certain convict's philosophic view of his existence. "Well, my man," asked Captain Spencer, "what do you do when you are out of prison?"

"Well," said the convict, "in spring I does a bit of pea picking and in the summer I does a bit of fruit picking and in the autumn I does a bit of hop-picking."

"Oh!" said the captain, "what happens after that?"

"Well, now, mister," replied the convict, "I may as well be honest and tell you that in the winter time I does a bit of pocket picking."

The missionary furrowed his brow in amazement, asking finally, "And what happens, then?"

The convict answered laconically, "Why, here I am doing a bit of oakum picking!"—London Mail.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of The Drawing Room

THE Ladies' Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital and the Daughters of Pity are to be congratulated on the signal success of the dance which was given by them on on Friday night, the 30th inst., at the Assembly Hall, a report of which was unavailable for last Sunday's Colonist. Everything combined to make it most enjoyable. The new hardwood floor was in perfect condition, the music supplied by Miss Thain's orchestra was of the best, to say nothing of the extras given by Mr. Benedict Bantley, whose music all know needs no eulogizing; the supper would tempt the greatest epicure, and the decorations please even the goddess Flora. These last were carried out harmoniously in pale pink, sweet peas and trailing vines of travelers' joy on the tables as well as candelabra, with shades of a like hue, as indeed wear all the electric light shades in the building. The main hall was effectively draped with bunting kindly loaned by Captain Hunt of the Shearwater, and draped in graceful folds by his men, to both of whom the ladies desire to extend grateful thanks, as they do indeed to all who in any way assisted them in their laudable undertaking, which is to supply a sun room verandah for the children's ward of the Jubilee Hospital. In connection with this report it might also be here stated that the honorary secretary of the auxiliary, Mrs. Hasell, received a charming letter from the Countess Grey prior to the ball much regretting her own and her daughters, the Ladies Sybil and Evelyn Grey's inability to be present. The cause of this was their unavoidable detention a day longer than was expected by them in the Terminal City. The Countess expressed herself in this letter as highly pleased with and much interested in the Jubilee Hospital and ended with all good wishes for its future welfare. As well as the foregoing mention must also be made of some of the many gowns worn on Friday night—Mrs. Courtney was very handsome in a charming pale blue silk gown; Mrs. D. M. Eberts in an elegant black and white embroidered creation. Mrs. Langley wore a rich yellow broadcloth silk gown. Mrs. Charles Rhodes a pretty cream silk. Miss Irene Newlings a French muslin with broad hem of color. Mrs. Rathum was handsome in white relieved with touches of red. Mrs. Griffiths wore an elegant yellow silk. Mrs. George was pretty in a blue gown of shimmering material. Miss Dunsinuir looked well in a pretty dress of silk champagne chiffon with rich lace trimmings. Miss Gladys Green was handsome in liberty gown with red roses. Miss Hickey in a pretty pink chiffon. Miss Phyllis Eberts gowned in a becoming black chiffon dress and Miss Lorna Eberts in a sweet white gown of the same material. Miss Olive Bryden looked sweet in an exquisite gown of ran de nil silk. Miss Heyland wore a fashionable dress of pink chiffon and Miss Marguerite Little a pretty white chiffon dress with dainty gaudiness of satin. Miss Dolly Sehl wore a handsome black creation with red roses. Miss Pemberton a pretty pale blue dress. Mrs. Stuart Robertson was handsome in a white lace gown; Miss Alice Bell a pretty French muslin hemmed in broad band of color. Besides the above there were very many other pretty gowns noticed. Others present were Mrs. Bone, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Reade, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Miss Cobbett, Mrs. (Colombe) Hall, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Mrs.

Verrinder, Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt, Mrs. N. P. Shaw, the Misses Dunsinuir, Miss Hickey, Miss Langley, Miss Bone, Miss Pooley, Miss Violet Pooley, Miss Reade, Miss Nellie Dupont, Miss Ethel Browne, Miss Lawson, the Misses Montleith, Miss Newlings, Miss Heyland, Miss Macintosh, Miss Macdonald, Miss Bechtel, Miss Cobbett, Miss Jessie Bell, Miss Alice Bell, Miss Little, Miss Winnie Johnson, Miss P. Drake, Miss Gaudin, Miss Lagrin, Miss K. Lagrin, Captain Hunt, R.N., Mr. Lawson, Mr. James Lawson, Mr. Muskett, Mr. Lindley Crease, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Charles Rhodes, Mr. Browne, Dr. Schreiber, Lieut. Kirwan, Lieut. Scott, Mr. Todd, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. Boyd, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. E. V. S. Schofield, Mr. Y. D. Wells, Mr. Hugh Cobbett, Mr. Jack Rihet, Mr. Blanchard Bell, Dr. Verrinder, Mr. D. Sergeant, Dr. Garesche and many others.

Mrs. Johnson of Nevada is here visiting Mrs. George Hall at her residence, Chatham street.

Mrs. Harry Currie left early last week for St. Quinten, Ontario, where she expects to remain with friends during the winter months.

Mrs. Wm. Gill of Catherine street is in New Westminster for a week or two visiting her daughter, Mrs. Morrow, of the Terminal City.

Miss Hayward and Miss Tregent of Vancouver left for home on Sunday after spending a short enjoyable holiday here guests at the Dallas.

Mrs. Osterhout (nee Humber) who spent a most enjoyable holiday of a month's duration here the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Humber, returned to her home at Kamloops during last week.

Mrs. Wm. Bell, formerly of this city, but now of Vancouver, returned home recently after spending a very pleasant short holiday here the guest of Mrs. and Miss Munro, Rithet street.

Mrs. Thomas Davis, who has been with Mr. Davis a guest at the Balmoral Hotel here for several months, left on Friday for Seattle, where she expects to remain for a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Swann of Calgary were amongst the strangers in Victoria last week. They were guests at the Dallas and found their stay all too short at that delightful seaside resort.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel J. A. Weir, only daughter of Mrs. Adam Weir of "Crosby," Metehosin, B. C., and Mr. Basil C. Graham-Thwaites, son of Rev. R. Graham-Thwaites, Brocklesby, Lincoln, England.

Mrs. and Miss May of Huntsville, Ontario, have been here spending a delightful holiday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. J. Loat at their home, Niagara street. They left last week for New Westminster where they will remain with friends for a short visit before proceeding to their home in the east. Mrs. Loat is the daughter of Mrs. May.

Mrs. Ogden Graham of Rockland avenue has as her guest Miss Cowdry of Toronto, who expects to remain in Victoria for several months.

Mr. Thomas Martin with his daughters, the Misses Martin, all of Mount Forest, Ontario, spent a few days here recently. They were charmed with their surroundings, and were guests at the Dallas Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lendrum whose home is in Dublin, Ireland, and who have been here for the past two months, staying at the Dallas Hotel, left on Wednesday for California en route to their home. Mr. and Mrs. Lendrum visit Victoria each summer and always greatly enjoy its many attractions.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Ritchie have returned from their honeymoon and are guests at Rheubuhue, where they will remain until Thursday of the coming week when they leave for Berlin, Germany, where Mr. Ritchie expects to begin his professional duties as a musician.

Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie with their family, who have spent the summer here guests at the Dallas, left for their home in the east during the past week. Mrs. Ogilvie, who is a sister of Mrs. Crow-Baker of this city as well as the Colonel are greatly in love with this beautiful western city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Parry, the latter of whom has been here for some time visiting her mother and sister, left on Tuesday last week for their home in Denver, Colorado. While en route Mr. and Mrs. Parry expect to stop over in Oregon and also at Salt Lake City. Mrs. Parry is a daughter of Mrs. M. Jenkins, school trustee.

Mrs. L. Goodacre was hostess at a very enjoyable evening when she entertained on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. (Judge) Morris of Seattle, who has been here the guest of Mrs. Richards for some time. Music and games formed the evening's entertainment. About midnight delicious refreshments were served. Miss Goodacre assisted her mother in receiving and caring for the guests.

Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir with their daughters, Mrs. Audain and Miss Dunsinuir, returned from New Westminster on Thursday. While in the Royal City His Honor and Mrs. Dunsinuir were the guests of the mayor. Mrs. Audain and Miss Dunsinuir had comfortable quarters on board the yacht Thistle.

Mrs. Calder, formerly of Winnipeg but lately of Victoria, where her daughter Miss Calder and she has resided on Pandora street left last week for Winnipeg to be gone about a month. On her return here it is her intention to take up housekeeping with a view to permanently reside here. Miss Calder during her mother's absence is the guest of Mrs. Collinson on Cook street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Harold Grant returned last week from Quatsino and are now staying with Mr. Grant's father and mother, Captain and Mrs. William Grant, at their pretty home "Point Ellice." Mr. Grant, during her stay there, will be at home to her friends every first and third Friday. They expect to remain for several months.

Mrs. John Tulk of Vancouver has been enjoying a delightful holiday at Colwood, the guest of Mrs. Demers of that place. The two ladies have been driving all about the countryside which is so delightful at this season of the year. On Sunday Mr. Tulk arrived at Colwood and has also been enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Demers for a few days.

Amongst the distinguished visitors in the city recently were Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Sir John Langman, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Langman and their maid, all of England, and Miss Lyle of Scotland, who made one of their party. Early last week they left for Cowichan to enjoy a few days' shooting and fishing, but returned here again yesterday and expect to remain a day or two before proceeding on their journey homeward. The party, who were guests at the Dallas Hotel, expressed themselves as highly pleased with this beautiful city and country.

Miss Sealf, now of England but formerly of Victoria, has been here for several days the guest of Mr. and Miss Flumerfelt at Rheubuhue. Miss Sealf spent some time with friends in Vancouver. The greater part of the summer was, however, spent by her with friends in Dawson. On Saturday Miss Flumerfelt

and Miss Sealf left by C. P. R. en route for England where Miss Flumerfelt expects to remain throughout the winter months. They will cross the Atlantic in the Allan liner Victoria.

Mrs. Norton intends giving the first of a series of subscription dances on Tuesday evening the 9th inst., another will be held in November and New Year's Eve will be the date fixed for the third. The first mentioned will be chaperoned by Mrs. (Chief Justice) Hunter, Mrs. D. M. Eberts and Mrs. T. S. Gore and promises to be a delightful function. Captain Hunt and others of the Shearwater will be present as well as many of Victoria's elite. The best of dance music comprising many of the fine old dance numbers will be forthcoming. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Lester intend holding a reception.

An interesting meeting of the members of the executive of the Alexandra Club was held at their rooms on Government street on Wednesday afternoon. Various questions of a routine nature were discussed by the ladies. It was decided by them to in future have receptions on guest days when several lady members will be at home at the club apartments to entertain not only members but their invited guests, and strangers. The ladies hope in this way to make the club attractive to all. They intend holding these receptions once or twice in each month, and all who attend are promised a pleasant greeting. Due notice will be given of each gathering.

Amongst the pleasurable entertainments to look forward to in the near future is one to be given by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, the 24th inst. The ladies have been industriously preparing a large supply of useful and fancy articles for several months and on this date intend offering them as well as afternoon tea and every available dainty for sale. Besides there will be home-made candy, an art gallery and other attractions during the afternoon and in the evening a promenade concert, the music for which will be supplied by some of Victoria's best musicians. Altogether this function promises to be one of the best ever given by these ladies, and that is saying a great deal as they are noted entertainers.

Mrs. George E. Courtney made a charming hostess on Monday when she entertained at a most enjoyable bridge party. It was in honor of Mrs. Brignall of Vancouver, who has been in Victoria for some time among her many friends. The tea tables and apartments were beautiful in red roses and ferns. The tea was presided over by Mrs. Beau chemy T. Loat and Mrs. Griffiths who dispensed the delicious chocolate beverage to all present, some of whom were the following: Mrs. Brignall, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. W. A. Laing, Mrs. Cummings (Montreal), Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Gibb, Miss Dupont, Miss Ann Dupont, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Piggett, Mrs. Loeven, Mrs. Tatlow, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. C. E. Todd, Mrs. Rayner, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. B. Tye, Mrs. Corsan and Mrs. McElhenry.

The management of the Aged Women's Home is making every effort to make their annual entertainment which they intend giving at the home on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, the 10th inst., a success. As usual, there will be a good supply of home-made candies, cream, tea, coffee and accompanying dainties for sale. No admission will be charged. All friends of the institution are requested to attend and donations of anything that will be needed for the entertainment or for the good of the inmates will be very gratefully received. The proceeds of the entertainment go to provide winter fuel and no small quantity is required to keep the aged ladies

warm throughout the winter. A good programme of vocal and instrumental music will be provided throughout both afternoon and evening, some of those taking part being Mrs. (Dr.) Helmcken, Miss Rager, Miss Muriel Hall, Mrs. Lizzie Watkins, Miss Foxall, Mr. and Miss Talbot, Miss Goodacre, Mrs. Emery and several others.

The roller skating rink on Fort street is still very popular as a resort for pleasure seekers of all classes. Every morning finds many ladies and a few gentlemen whirling about, while in the evening both sexes patronize it very much. The floor now is perfect for this pastime and it is little wonder that when delightful music is heard in the evenings that one and all are captivated with this amusement. Occasionally Mr. Painter gives some fine exhibitions of fancy skating that would make one wonder how any one can be so very much at home on the treacherous little rollers that give such delightful amusement and also cause some unpleasant bruises. Many enjoyable small evening parties are held from time to time. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Genge, Miss Marion Dunsinuir, Miss Pooley, Miss Violet Pooley, Miss Cobbett, Mrs. Lammman, Miss Bell, Mr. Jack Rihet, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Hugh Cobbett, Captain Cullen, Mr. Blanchard Bell, Mr. George Johnston and some others were present to enjoy such an evening.

Miss Lizzie Watkins entertained on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. (Judge) Morris of Seattle. A large number of ladies were present at the pleasant function, the amusement for which was a most enjoyable guessing contest, which was pleasurably participated in by all present. Miss Nellie Denny received first prize and Miss Kate Lovell second. The general decorations were dainty and ferns artistically arranged. The tea tables from which delicious refreshments were dispensed by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Whittier and Mrs. Cleaver Watkins were sweet with handsome clusters of pink sweet peas, carnations of the same hue and ferns. Some of the guests were Mrs. Richard Morris (Seattle), Mrs. A. A. Humber, Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Pender, Mrs. Walter Adams, Mrs. George Hall, Mrs. L. W. Hall, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mrs. John (Nevada), Mrs. Whittier, Miss Nora Henry, Miss Nellie Denny, Miss Clara, Miss Spencer, Miss Agnes Spencer, Miss Mary Spencer, Miss Goodacre, Miss Blanche Richards, Miss Tackett, Miss Nesbitt, Miss Bogart (Minneapolis), Miss Lovell, Miss Kate and Miss Nellie Lovell, Mrs. Whittier, Mrs. Cleaver Watkins.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. and Mrs. Chris J. Loat gave a military five hundred party at their home, "Ulverston," Niagara street, in honor of Mrs. and Miss May, of Huntsville, Ontario, aunt and cousin of Mrs. Loat. The rooms were prettily draped with flags, which with the flags of the different forts, gave quite a military appearance to the place. After a very enjoyable evening, the first prize was won by Mr. Leonard Foot and Mrs. (Dr.) E. C. Foot, while the booby prizes fell to Mr. Litchfield and Mrs. May. After the tournament was over, the guests sat down to a dainty laid-out supper in the dining room, the table being handsomely decorated with smilax, flowers and ferns; and as soon as the many good things provided by the hostess had disappeared, music and dancing were indulged in until a late hour, when the guests dispersed after singing the National Anthem, and singing three choirs of "God Save the Queen." Those who participated in the tournament and evening's enjoyment were Mrs. and Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas D. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Litchfield, Mrs. (Dr.) Foot, Mr. Leonard Foot and Miss Foot, Mr. Chester Harris, Miss Daniels, Mr. W. Loat, Mr. Allen Loat, and Mr. I. Averill.

The rehearsals for the "Cupid in Posterland" performance is being diligently carried on and judging from the creditable success already attained it will be one of the best amateur plays ever witnessed in Victoria. The cast is a strong one and every member of it is determined to make his or her part perfect. A few more good amateurs would be welcomed on the rehearsal on Monday evening. Rehearsals are held every evening at room 3, A. O. U. hall. The cast as already set comprises the following: Mrs. Geo. E. Courtney, Mrs. Russell, the Misses Dunsinuir, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Gladys Green, Miss Alice Bell, Miss N. Bell, Miss Elinor Hamilton, Miss Dorothy Day, Miss M. Cross, Miss M. Newcombe, Miss E. Reade, Miss Brae, Miss Annie McQuade, Miss Muriel Hall, Miss Loeven, Miss Newlings, Miss Foot, Miss Nellie Lovell, Miss Evelyn, Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss T. Mason, Miss W. Wilson, Miss Margaret Little, Miss Emma Sehl, Miss Dolly Sehl, Miss G. Hickey, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. Gerald Pooley, Mr. Leonard Foot, Mr. Wensley, Mr. Basil Prior, Mr. Brae, Mr. Petch, Mr. Julian, Mr. W. Rochford, Mr. C. Jenkinson, Mr. P. R. Brown, Mr. H. Rochford, Mr. Jack Cambie, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. G. S. Gordon, Mr. F. Rome and Master and Miss Russell.

A very pleasant gathering was enjoyed by those attending the tea given by Mrs. Thomas Hooper on Thursday at her home, Belleville street. The pretty apartments were sweeter and prettier with a profusion of choice flowers. In the drawing room were some magnificent La France roses and white asters prettily arranged, but the tea table where all sat down to a delicious repast was what caused the most admiration. Here pale pink carnations, asparagus fern and smilax were used with charming effect which, with the dainty napery in evidence, made a picture of delight every lady present. Music provided by some years has been identified with Reade vocal selections, Miss Gladys and Miss Norma Spencer violin and piano duets made the afternoon pass very quickly. Mrs. Hooper was assisted in serving by Miss Jones. Some of the guests were Mrs. David Spencer, Mrs. Noah Shakespeare, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Sandison, Mrs. Chris Spencer, Mrs. A. A. Humber, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Frank Grant, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Snyder, Miss Sherlock, Miss Agnes Spencer, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. G. G. Adams, Mrs. Geo. Pechell, Mrs. Siddle, Mrs. Durham, Mrs. Ernest Hall, Miss Hattie Nicholas, Miss Grace Hackett, Miss Jones, Miss Gladys Spencer, Miss Norma Spencer.

The Ladies of the Macabees were hostesses on Monday night at a reception which they gave in honor of Mrs. J. H. Rogers, who left the next morning for Vancouver, where she will in future reside, as Mr. Rogers, who for mentioned the esteem in which Mrs. Rogers is held by the ladies of the Macabees, has now come to Vancouver to look after the interests of the road there. During Monday evening a short programme of the following numbers was given: Miss Brown, song; Mrs. Clyde, song; Mrs. Wagstock, recitation; Mr. King, eulogium number; Mrs. Frank Andrew gave a short address in which she expressed her sorrow at leaving her friends and her acquaintance. "None knew her but to love her." After this little Miss Gladys Watson, sweet in a pretty white frock, presented Mrs. Rogers with a magnificent bouquet of red and white carnations and ferns, and tied with beautiful streamers of red, white and black ribbons, the society's colors. Mrs. Rogers made a suitable reply, expressing her sorrow at leaving her friends and this beautiful city. Some of the guests present were Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Wagstock, Mrs. Rendall, Mrs. E. Carlow, Miss Smith, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry King, Mrs. Spofford, Miss Wag-

stock, Miss Brown, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Lewis of Burnaby and others.

Miss Margaret Little was hostess at a novel though delightful tea on Tuesday of the past week. It was given in honor of Miss Violet Pooley's departure for Egypt and hence an Egyptian costume. Miss Little in a pretty Egyptian costume of red elaborately trimmed to the tune in which she looked very pretty assisted by Miss Gladys Parry in a yellow gown with tinsel received her guests in true Egyptian style, the couches, chairs, etc., all being covered and arranged in the style of that country. As the cat is a sacred animal in Egypt, a guessing contest in which the word cat must come in the answer to each question was very enjoyably contested, the prize winners being, first Miss Phyllis Mason, second Miss Loeven and consolation Miss Gladys Green. The prizes were suitable Egyptian mementoes, the third one being the cat. The score cards were very original and novel, one side representing Egyptian streets, steppes, barges, Cleopatra, etc. The decorations were all in red and yellow, graceful naturalisms in these colors lending themselves so suitably for the occasion, held in place as they were by massive brass gun shells. Some of the guests were Miss Violet Pooley, Miss Dunsinuir, Miss Marion and Miss Elinor Dunsinuir, Miss Patti Danks, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Genevieve Irving, Miss Gladys Green, Miss Pemberton, Miss Butchart, Miss Mary Butchart, Miss Joan Scaife, Miss Bell, Miss Alice Bell, Miss Flumerfelt, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Elinor Hamilton, Miss Phyllis Eberts, Miss Lorna Eberts, Miss Adair, Miss Lawson, Miss Loeven, Miss Daisy Langley, Miss Bee Gaudin, Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss T. Mason, Miss Cobbett, Miss Bullen, Miss Perry.

The following will be of great interest to all lovers of good music and especially those who are privileged to hear the celebrated De Gogorza, who appears here in the near future under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society. That a great treat is in store for those favored ones, whom, we trust, will be Region, is quite assured.

Mr. Emilio De Gogorza was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., but the greater part of his life has been passed abroad. His musical education was obtained in London, and Paris, his most prominent teachers being Monsieur Emile Bourgeois, in Paris, and Monsieur Maurice, whose protegee he was, and his training and advice that proved of value and greatly advanced him in his art. Madame Sanchelli of Pau, France, is credited with first discovering that De Gogorza had a promising voice, and at seventeen advised him to give it careful cultivation. His training has brought the most satisfactory results. He has appeared in many of the festivals in this country, and at one time, shortly after coming back to America, made a tour with Madame Sembrich. Four years ago he created the part of Satan in "Paradise Lost," given in Boston, which he made a decided success. His study of opera singing was under the immediate direction of Monsieur Bonagolise, Maitre des Chants de l'Opera Comique, Paris, and in some instances with the composers themselves.

With Madame Homer, Mr. E. P. Johnson and Mr. Frederic Martin, De Gogorza sang in "Samson and Delilah" at the festival two years ago. In the part of the "High Priest of Dagon" his singing brought out the enthusiasm of the critics. One of the best known of them, reviewing his singing, said: "He has the kind of a baritone voice that rings of sturdy manhood and commands interested attention from the first note. It is large in volume, and with long range, flexible, resonant, and used with rare skill, so rare that one loses sight of the vocalist in the interpretation he gives of the music. He appears to proceed upon a theory that the voice is cultivated for the purpose of bringing out the musical and dramatic contents of the text."

City Church Services

Christ Church Cathedral.	
Services, holy communion at 8 a.m.; morning service and holy communion at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7 p.m. Preachers: Morning, Rev. F. V. Gooder, M.A.; evening, Canon Beaudouin.	
The music set for the day follows:	
Morning.	
Voluntary—Andante.....Gullmaut	
Psalm for 7th Morning.....Cathedral Psalter	
De Deum.....Field	
Benedictus.....Langdon	
Kyrie.....Gulley	
Gloria.....Gulley	
Voluntary—Melody.....Lemare	
Evening.	
Voluntary—Offertoire Falm.....Bastide	
Psalm for 7th Evening.....Cathedral Psalter	
Magnificat.....Mauder	
Nunc Dimittis.....Mauder	
Antiphon—O Worship the King.....Mauder	
Tenor Solo—Mr. J. S. Floyd	
Bas Solo—Mr. P. Wollaston	
Hymns.....24, 514	
Vesper.....Hymn.....221, 322, 318, 107	
Voluntary—Fantasia.....Thome	
St. Barnabas.	
Corner Cook street and Caladonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m.; matins at 10:30 a.m.; choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m.; children's service with an address by the bishop at 2:30 p.m.; choral evensong at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. W. Bolton will be the preacher at the morning service and the Rev. J. Grundy at evensong. All seats are free.	
Music for the day follows:	
Morning.	
Organ—Prelude in F.....Shor	
Communion Service.....Smart in E Flat	
Hymns.....221, 322, 318, 107	
Antiphon.....Fitzgerald	
Nunc Dimittis.....St. John	
Organ—Postlude in E Flat.....Black	
St. James' Church.	
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11; holy communion at 12; children's service at 3; evensong and sermon at 7.	

Church of Our Lord	
Services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone: Morning, "Our Teaching Regarding the Lord's Supper." Evening, "The Parable of the Sower," being the first of a course of sermons on our Lord's parables. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service.	
Music for the day follows:	
Morning.	
Organ—Andante.....W. G. Wood	
Venite and Psalms as Set.....Cath. Psalter	
De Deum.....No. 3	
Jubilate.....No. 3	
Hymn.....161, 267, 204	
Hymns.....449, Redhead 151, 418	
Evening.	
Organ—Prelude.....J. E. Campbell	
Opening Hymn.....Cath. Psalter	
Psalm as Set.....Cath. Psalter	
Magnificat—No. 1.....Mercer	
Nunc Dimittis—No. XI.....Mercer	
Hymns.....240, 61, St. Alphage 240, 31	
Doxology.....XVI	
Organ—March.....R. G. Thompson	
St. Paul's Presbyterian	
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. both services by the pastor, Rev. D. MacRae. Sabbath school at 2:30 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p.m.	
St. Andrews Presbyterian	
Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The preacher for the day will be the Rev. Mr. Henderson of St. Andrew's church, New Westminster. Sabbath school at 2:30.	
The music for the day follows:	
Morning.	
Voluntary—"Melody in G".....Watson	
Psalm.....67	
Voluntary—"Choral".....Bartlett	
Evening.	
Voluntary—"Andante Pastorale".....Bartlett	
Psalm.....36	
Antiphon—"Lord of Our Life".....Field	
Solo—"In the Cathedral".....De Chanest	
Hymns.....281, 383, 23	
Voluntary—"Lift Up Your Heads".....Handel	
Centennial Methodist.	
The pulpit will be occupied morning and evening by Rev. A. J. Bruce, the newly-appointed secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Suitable music will be rendered by the choir.	

Victoria West Methodist.	
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Subject of sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone: Thanksgiving services will be held today. The choir have prepared appropriate music for the occasion, and the Rev. W. E. Dupont, pastor, will preach the morning sermon. The pastor, Rev. A. E. Roberts occupying the pulpit at night. There will be an open session of the Sunday school in the afternoon, combining Harvest Home and Rally Day. The address will be given by the Rev. L. E. Dakin. Everybody heartily welcome to the services. The annual Harvest Home supper will be given on Tuesday, October 9th. Supper will be served at 6 p.m. and the concert will begin at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 8 p.m.; Junior League, Friday at 4 p.m.	
Metropolitan Methodist.	
Sunday school and Epworth League Rally Day. The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the morning an illustrated sermon to the boys and girls, subject, "Our Father's Love." Evening, sermon to young people. Special floral decorations and music. Afternoon service, 2:30. Good music programme and address by Rev. A. J. Bruce, secretary Y. M. C. A. Classes at 10 a.m. Everybody welcome.	
First Congregational.	
Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will preach. Morning theme, "Our Education Interests." Following the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Subject of the evening discourse, "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Epiphany of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. A cordial welcome to strangers.	
Emmanuel Baptist.	
Rev. E. Lettley Dakin, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Bible school at 2:30. Morning subject, "The Kingdom of God is Within You." Evening subject, "The Kingdom of God is Within You." The Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. A cordial welcome to strangers.	
Universal Brotherhood.	
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 7 holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are	

Christian Science.	
Regular services are held every Sunday morning at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 o'clock. Wednesday at 8 p.m. Subject of today's lesson—"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?"	
Church of Christ	
(Christians, disciples.) Room No. 5 Adams' building, opposite Metrop. Co., Broad street. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of today's lesson—"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?"	
Christadelphians.	
Bible lectures, A. O. U. hall at 7 p.m. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject: "Does Death End All?" All welcome.	
Psychic Research Society.	
The above society will hold their regular meeting this evening in the K. of D. hall at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.	
WHEN THE BOY KING SLEPT.	
A noted tailor was praising the tact of G. E. Winter, the London tailor, who, though he came over to remodel the army's uniforms, still managed to keep the native tailors pleased. "Winter is a fine designer," said the tailor, "and who but he, in the face of the outcry that went up against him, could have done his work here as if there had been no outcry and at the same time have flattered the nation till it purred?" "Winter is tactful and cool. He offends no one and it is impossible to offend him. He reminds me of the tutor of King Alfonso of Spain. When Alfonso was eight or nine years old he would often fall asleep in the midst of his tutor's lectures and readings. The tutor would then say in a low voice: "Your Highness is indulging in a little private meditation. I will suspend my remarks for the nonce."—Cleveland Plaindealer.	

A Rare Old Library	
The recent financial losses borne by Lord Amherst of Hackney, England, have led to an event that will be of the deepest interest to book lovers—the sale of the greater part of his famous library. Bernard Quaritch, of Piccadilly, has been commissioned to dispose of the collection, piecemeal or in bulk, by private treaty. Lord Amherst, who descends from the ancient Kentish family of Tysdale, Amherst, and who was raised to the peerage in 1832, has been a collector of books and antiques for more than fifty years. His library is recognized as surpassing any other in private hands with respect to masterpieces. He used his opportunities as a collector with such knowledge and care that nearly every phase of printing and bookbinding is illustrated by fine specimens and various movements in the history of the country are represented in literature in many cases by works of extreme rarity and value. Indeed, the market value of the library is computed to exceed the \$1,500,000 produced at the sale of the celebrated Althorp collection. First in importance, of course, stand the Caxtons, of which there are nearly a score, more than half of which are in perfect condition. The "Royal Book," a copy of which brought the record sum of \$11,125 four years ago, is wanting, but its place is well filled by Lefevre's "Histories of Troye," printed in 1474. It is believed to be the only genuine perfect copy of the first book printed in the English language. Its market value is estimated at \$25,000. Another rare Caxton is "Godfrey of Bolyone," of which only four copies are known to be in existence. Within the	
last few years not more than twenty Caxtons have come up for sale, a very small proportion being in perfect condition. As specimens continue to find a resting place in public museums and libraries, where, of course, they cannot be disturbed, and also cross the Atlantic to become the property of American millionaires, from whom they seldom return, it is easy to see that their rarity and value will constantly increase. Lord Amherst's Caxtons are worth quite \$150,000. There is also a remarkable collection of English Bibles, and books and tracts illustrative of the Reformation; while among examples of foreign presses there are many rarities of great interest and importance. The manuscripts cannot hope to rival the famous Ashburn Barrios collection, which realized \$150,000, but they include many fine specimens of the illuminator's art, while another interesting feature lies in the series of beautiful bindings, forming a complete history of the art both in England and abroad.	
POWER REDUCED.	

NEWS NOTES FROM THE WORLD OF SPORTS

LACROSSE.

Team For Australia.

Mr. John C. Miller, president of the C. L. A., has received a letter from Mr. L. J. Jones, secretary of the South Australia Lacrosse Association, inviting him to bring a lacrosse team to Australia. Mr. Jones says:

"We are very anxious to have a Canadian lacrosse team visit Australia, and wish you would do your best to get a team together for this purpose. We know for certain that \$5,000 towards the expenses of a visiting team can be obtained at any moment, and feel certain that another \$2,500 can be raised without difficulty. For several years a visit has been discussed, but negotiations have always fallen through. I hope that this proposal will meet with your approval, and that you will do your best to improve lacrosse in Australia by sending us a team."

Immediately after receiving this letter Mr. Miller began investigating the cost of the trip, and has written a favorable reply to Australia.

It is quite probable therefore, that a Canadian twelve will visit Australia in the near future.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY.

According to the Montreal Star it is very likely that open professional hockey in Montreal will become an accomplished fact this coming winter. At least one of the local clubs is known to be in favor of such a move, and when the time is ripe for discussion of the project others will doubtless fall in line.

It is a well-known fact that much the same state of affairs with regard to pure amateurism has existed in local senior hockey circles as existed formerly in lacrosse, and it is partly with the object of doing away with quack amateurism and making them out-and-out professionals that the move is being made.

Gardner, who played professional hockey with Calumet last year, is in Montreal at the present time, and if the movement goes through he will remain here. Nicholson, Liffiton, and Strike, each of whom is playing professional hockey in the United States, have also signified their willingness to return to Montreal.

A prominent member of one of the local E. C. H. A. clubs said this morning that if a professional league were formed a new rink would be erected by the clubs themselves, as the percentage of the gates demanded in the present quarters would hardly leave sufficient surplus to pay suitable salaries.

BASEBALL.

In the Old Country.

A meeting was recently held in London, England, with the object of forming a British Baseball Society and playing the game during the summer months on the vacant football grounds, has caused a lot of attention in sports circles.

If the movement is controlled by the right people there is no reason why baseball should not become as popular a game there as it is in this country, particularly in view of the regrettable fact that the cricket authorities seem utterly disinclined to do anything which would make cricket more popular as a spectacle. The play of the batsmen has become so tedious to watch that there is a decided tendency on the part of the sport-loving public to keep away from all but a few of the more interesting matches, where they may be pretty sure of some bright play. Baseball would certainly appeal to those who like their sensations frequently. There is very little of the "maiden over" about it. If a man fails to hit the ball in a given number of throws he is out, and there is no "average hunting." It is a quicker, moving game, full of excitement, and you may see both sides "at the wicket" within the one hour.

In the present state of cricket baseball might prove a highly formidable rival to the old English summer pastime, and who knows but that within the next decade we may not see the picked baseball skill of England and the United States engaged in a strenuous struggle at Lord's or the Oval?

If baseball catches on the M. C. C. will really have to wake up.

Mr. W. McGregor, the "Father of the Football League," has decided to run a baseball team during the summer months for the purpose of keeping their men in good condition, and I also understand that other clubs in the south are about to adopt the same course, and that possibly there may be a baseball tournament in operation there during the close season.

Now, I warmly commend this project, although, by the way, I am not at all sure that baseball is a better game than cricket.

I was asked by Mr. Hart, Mr. A. G. Spalding's representative in this country, to take charge of the arrangements in connection with the baseball campaign in the Midlands, which the great American sports apparatus firm initiated. They must have spent a lot of money with very small return. A dozen or so professionals were sought over, and settled in various districts in which leading football teams could be induced to take up the game. The brothers Barr were the two professionals I best remember in this locality, but there was a wonderful pitcher, named Reldenbach, who was located at Derby. He came over once or twice to play for Derby against Aston Villa, but the local men had not the faintest chance of hitting his deliveries, and he was asked not to take part in subsequent games.

I dare say some of my readers will think I am giving them something in the way of a fairy tale, but I can assure them that I am not doing anything of the kind. I said that none of the Aston Villa men could hit any of Reldenbach's deliveries. Not only could he make the ball serve, but he could make it take an upward flight just as it was going over the "plate." The ball would come straight at you just at a nice height for hitting; you would let fly at it, and a second later, instead of coming a little lower than your elbow, it would take an upward flight in the direction of your nose. I do not suppose the ball turned very much, but it was sufficient to make practically every stroke a miss.

John Barnes, of the Olympic Club, Birmingham, used to be a famous player for the Toronto Baseball Club. I have heard it said that he offered to make a wager that he would go to the Aston Villa ground, and standing at the corner flag, throw the ball between the goal posts, so certain was he of his capacity to swerve the ball. Reldenbach's ability was really wonderful, and yet I was given to understand that he was by no means one of the best pitchers in America. But then, at that time, Kelly, the most famous of all pitchers, had a salary of \$1,500 a year.

I have no desire to make invidious comparisons, but you cannot help having a somewhat poor idea of the fielding of English cricketers when you have watched American baseball players perform. Their stopping and catching are simply magnificent. I have never seen anything approaching in fielding a cricket of course, when one watches Jessop and A. O. Jones one realizes that they have nothing to learn in the art of fielding; but, taking the afternoon through, you would never see in an English cricket team as much almost phenomenal ability as the American baseball players show. No matter at what angle the ball comes to them it is snatched up and returned to the man at the base with one action. John Devey says that he never saw any fielding like it in cricket, and he himself became possessed of exceptional agility as the result of the practice he had at the game. It is an excellent exercise for footballers, and I trust that the scheme will prove more successful than ours did.

National League Winners.

Frank L. Chance is a name to be added now to the list which contains such well-known names of the diamond, past and present as A. G. Spalding, Harry Wright, A. C. Anson, Frank G. Selig, Ned Hanlon, and Fred Clarke, not to mention the Giant leader, who has just been displaced from the throne by a player so much more popular the country over than is McGraw. The following table shows the National League's championship history for 31 years since the organization of that body, the manager of the winning teams, and the number of clubs in the league each year:

Year.	Manager.	Clubs.
876—Chicago, Spalding	8	
877—Boston, George Wright	8	
878—Boston, H. Wright	8	
879—Providence, G. Wright	8	
880—Chicago, Anson	8	
881—Chicago, Anson	8	
882—Chicago, Anson	8	
883—Boston, Bancroft	8	
884—Providence, Morrill	8	
885—Chicago, Anson	8	
886—Chicago, Anson	8	
887—Detroit, Watkins	8	
888—New York, Mutrie	8	
889—New York, Mutrie	8	
890—Brooklyn, McGunnigle	8	
891—Boston, Seale	12	
892—Boston, Seale	12	
893—Boston, Seale	12	
894—Baltimore, Hanlon	12	
895—Baltimore, Hanlon	12	
896—Baltimore, Hanlon	12	
897—Boston, Seale	12	
898—Boston, Seale	12	
899—Brooklyn, Hanlon	12	
900—Pittsburg, Clarke	8	
902—Pittsburg, Clarke	8	
903—Pittsburg, Clarke	8	
904—New York, McGraw	8	
905—New York, McGraw	8	
906—Chicago, Chance	8	

Toronto Quit Loser.

The Toronto Free Press says: The championship baseball season came to an end at Diamond Park very dismally.

The rain prevented the double-header between Toronto and Newark, though the teams tried to play.

It is estimated that the Toronto club will lose about \$3,000 on the season, a much better showing than last year, when the deficit was nearly \$12,000.

Manager Barrow is already making plans for next year. Of the present players, Campbell, Frank, Wallace, Banon, Waldensian, and McCarthy will probably either be traded or sold. McCarthy has been disposed of to Newark by the Detroit club, to whom he belongs.

Catchers Slattery and Woods, Pitchers Mitchell, McGinty, and Williams; Outfielders Thoney and Wotell, and Infielders Flynn, Flood and O'Brien will be retained.

Manager Barrow has practically completed negotiations for the purchase of two crack Eastern League pitchers, who are dissatisfied with the club they are with at present, and he has also signed the leading pitcher and first baseman of the Central League. A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says: It was announced here last night that South Bend, Ind., had sold Pitcher Elmer Moffat and First Baseman John Connors to Toronto, of the Eastern League. The price was \$1,000. Connors batted above .300 for three successive seasons, while Moffat has been considered the best twister in the league. "Other South Bend players, Ferrilas and Tleman, are said to be in the deal, which will go through this week. The Central League season closes Tuesday.

The Hit He Might Have Made.

It was one to one and three were on. When Crawford came to bat; "Two out last strike and two were gone. Two strikes on him, at that. 'Come, line 'er out!' a rooster cried. 'Now, Sammy, to the mill!'" The pitcher Crawford called eyed; "A drive would hit the bill."

"A hit! now, Sammy!" someone yelled. "A single or a double?"

The pitcher called, and two were gone. As though expecting trouble. He threw it wild, and Sammy stood. And calmly tapped his heel; "There could be no chance to make it good. For Cobb had tried to steal."

Then up and down the players ran. And Cobb was running, too, to man. While Crawford tapped his shoe. And then a mighty groan was heard. Their anguish made me reel; "The pitcher getting back to third. And blocked his foot steel."

The hit that Crawford might have made. Was never made that day; "And thus the baseball chances fade. Thus glory slips away. And life and baseball are the same. For much alike they're played; And life and baseball are the same. With him he might have made."

—Detroit Free Press.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby at Berkeley.

The football season at the University of California is only about two weeks old, but a long enough time has elapsed to show that the success of the Rugby game, as far as the University of California is concerned, is assured. Colonel George C. Edwards, who has been the faculty representative on the athletic committee since the beginning of intercollegiate contests at the University of California, sums up the feeling regarding the football situation in the following statement:

"The people of the United States have decided against the American college football. Stanford and California, seeing that very clearly, have gone to the parent stock, back to the Rugby game. The Rugby game has developed since the offshoot grew. However, it is a game. The offshoot has ceased to be such. That Rugby is a good stiff, hard, manly game, no one who knows about it can deny."

"The students of California have taken hold of the game that they are to play against Stanford, and give lots of spirit and dash. I do not believe that the present experiment in the American college form of contest can survive. In my opinion, the whole country will, within five years, be playing the Rugby game."

President Wheeler has responded to letters received from high school principals, and justifies Rugby in part as follows:

"The Rugby game is played all around the globe—New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia, Scotland, Wales, England and Ireland. Its rules are well understood; the game is known to work; hundreds of thousands see the game played every week, and enjoy it."

"To the player it is immeasurably more interesting, inasmuch as it involves a great deal of physical play participation in the various phases of the sport. Every one must take his turn at running, at catching, at kicking, at tackling. The old game had made pushing and downing the principal feature, and had concentrated upon the nine-tenths of the force and activity of the players. Our men have been practicing Rugby for the last days, and the entire atmosphere of the practice field is different from the old, shabby and retiring as the primitive Indian. It steals quietly on its way over its rocky bed; it does not jump merrily, laughingly over the rocks like most mountain streams; its eddies do not play tag with each other in the corners. Where it is forced out of its silence and reticence it seems to have made an arrangement with the overhanging bluffs and the sheltering branches of the giant first to hush its voice. At only one spot does it forget its steadiness, its seeming flow of perpetual silence. That is at the falls at Gossnell's Pool. There it is betrayed into something like laughter, but it speedily becomes assuaged of its weakness, it tempers its frolic, and its eddies sink into a deep, black, impenetrable blackness. The class of fishermen who measures his sport by the number he slaughters has no use for the Koksilah. The fisherman who will match skill, science, patience, and fine tackle against a four or six pound trout that can, and what is more will, fight him to a finish, and then at times get away from him, has nothing but words of respect for every fish in those great pools. Your big young-looking Jack Scott drops into the upper part of the pool and immediately a couple of big sober-looking trout will come like a rifle ball from the shelter of a rock. Seeing them rush you instinctively haul in your slack line and prepare to strike but when within an inch or less of Jack, they will turn disdainfully away. You try again with the same result; or perhaps a great steel-head, looking like a torpedo destroyer will come tearing from the inky mysterious-

The men really enjoy the practice. It is freer and altogether healthier. I prophesy that we will play this game as they ought to, at odd times, outside the season, and 'just for fun.' No one could play the old game except when in training—and what is more, in company with men with whom he trained because definite evolutions dependent upon signals were necessary."

"Rugby, as the game of British Columbia, Australia, New Zealand and the Canadian Universities, may fairly claim to be the Pacific type. I know of no better service which the universities could have rendered to the schools of the state than to provide them with a game of football to take the place of the thoroughly discredited intercollegiate, which as being a system of evolutions rather than a game, and a prolonged mechanical strain rather than a free sport, had proved itself peculiarly unfit for the high school age."

Tour of Corinthians.

Mr. G. A. Parks, manager of the Corinthian Football Club, which has just completed a tour of Canada, and the club lost \$2,000, but that this loss will be borne by "The People," the British sporting paper which backed the undertaking.

The Corinthians had a good time, though in some places they had to fare for themselves, the local teams not seeming desirous of entertaining themselves. They would have enjoyed themselves more, says Mr. Parks, had they encountered keener opposition. As it was they lost but one game, that in Fall River, Mass., and drew two, in Seaford and Boston.

English Rugby in Favor.

According to an Eastern exchange the Civil Service Athletic Association has decided to break into the football situation in the Capital with an entirely new factor in the line of sport, namely, English Rugby. This game, the mother of all other forms, is played in its original form in the Maritime provinces and in the Western Coast. In Quebec and Ontario there is more or less dissatisfaction over football as it exists at present. The Ontario Union is playing one style, the Quebec Union another, while across the line among our American neighbors, the pulp and professional chair alike are condemning the deterioration of the great fall sport.

Leland University and Berkeley University, the two centres of collegiate sport on the Pacific Coast, have definitely decided to adopt the style of game as played in England, New Zealand, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces. The faculties of these two colleges have come to the conclusion that this style of game is the cleanest and their action will have some weight with their Eastern contemporaries. As regards the Eastern Universities, last year the Athletic Association of Harvard paid all expenses of two full teams from Nova Scotia to play exhibition games at the Soldiers' Field before representatives of college athletic bodies from the Atlantic States. The general opinion of the undergraduates was against the game, while the members of the faculties were mildly enthusiastic in its favor. The former opinion was to be expected, as those young fellows had no familiarity with the game. At present, though, negotiations are in progress for a tour of a first class English team among the different universities, with a view to familiarizing them with the game as played in a near perfect state.

The chief difference between the game as played in the Old Country and the Canadian style is in the scrum. In the English game, the whole effort forwards are packed in the "scrum," and consequently when the ball is heeled out to one of the two quarter-backs (for there are fifteen men in the English Rugby team) there is a clearer field for more open and spectacular play. This does away with the continual scrapping between the wings, and affords much better chance for the spectators to see the game.

Among the members of the C. S. A. A. are many who are familiar with the English game. F. Grierson, the president of the association, is a former member of the Wanderers' team of Halifax, and Eddie Phillips, the popular Canadian member of the all-Canadian football team, which toured Great Britain three years ago. Both these gentlemen will be glad to coach the teams of the Civil Service, and it is hoped that a game may be arranged with some outside team of either Montreal or Toronto, where there are a number of enthusiasts who are anxious to see the English game revived in Upper Canada.

THE TURF.

Trainers Blamed.

Discussion of the various alleged reasons for the tragic death of Little Freishon at the Gravesend track has taken wide ground. Old horsemen said the Brooklyn track is in parts a subject of deep concern, by those looking for practice. Rugby for the last days, and the entire atmosphere of the practice field is different from the old, shabby and retiring as the primitive Indian. It steals quietly on its way over its rocky bed; it does not jump merrily, laughingly over the rocks like most mountain streams; its eddies do not play tag with each other in the corners. Where it is forced out of its silence and reticence it seems to have made an arrangement with the overhanging bluffs and the sheltering branches of the giant first to hush its voice. At only one spot does it forget its steadiness, its seeming flow of perpetual silence. That is at the falls at Gossnell's Pool. There it is betrayed into something like laughter, but it speedily becomes assuaged of its weakness, it tempers its frolic, and its eddies sink into a deep, black, impenetrable blackness. The class of fishermen who measures his sport by the number he slaughters has no use for the Koksilah. The fisherman who will match skill, science, patience, and fine tackle against a four or six pound trout that can, and what is more will, fight him to a finish, and then at times get away from him, has nothing but words of respect for every fish in those great pools. Your big young-looking Jack Scott drops into the upper part of the pool and immediately a couple of big sober-looking trout will come like a rifle ball from the shelter of a rock. Seeing them rush you instinctively haul in your slack line and prepare to strike but when within an inch or less of Jack, they will turn disdainfully away. You try again with the same result; or perhaps a great steel-head, looking like a torpedo destroyer will come tearing from the inky mysterious-

times, due to the uncertain footing, were maintained. With George Siler Others said the practice of racing horses in blinkers had become entirely too common, and that it was not a rare sight to see nearly an entire field of runners go to the post with the so-called "rogues' badge."

Still others—and probably these last were three men who hit the mark—declared that the present day trainers were too fond of putting "infant" jockeys in the saddle. A large field is frequently found with apprentices greatly in the majority, and as it follows that apprentices are necessarily lads of limited experience there is a premium on accidents, especially in races where everything depends upon which horse first reaches the turn.

Whether this state of affairs is one that can be regulated by enactment at the hands of the ruling body of the turf is open to argument. But something must be done to minimize the dangers which are only too palpable every day when there is a big field, and the pleasure of a large portion of the race-going crowds will be spoiled and the sport thus will lose in popularity.

THE RING.

Coaxing Jeffries.

During the past few weeks many bouquets have been thrown at Jim Jeffries in an endeavor to coax him into the ring. The latest comes from Jim Corbett, who says:

"Jim Jeffries is the greatest heavyweight fighter that ever lived, and he became the greatest in a moment. That was in the seventh round of his last fight with Fitzsimmons."

"Fitz, with his hands in plaster of paris, cut Jeff to rags, but could not hurt him. You know Jeff thought all the time that he was being fought by a fellow who could hit like old Fitz might knock him out if he landed right. That's why he always fought so carefully."

"In the seventh round Jeff began to think. Fitz, with his plaster of paris hands, had whalloped him on the jaw a hundred times. Suddenly Jeff got onto himself. He thought: 'Why these fellows can't hurt me. The iron had just occurred to him, and he jumped out of his corner at the bell and ran at Fitz and put him out. That changed everything for Jeffries. He stopped paying attention to what the other fellow might do and made up his mind to fight on the aggressive all the time. He quit the crouch and stood up straight. When he got a punch he fought back. He knew he could not be dazed by any blow that a man could strike."

"I saw the difference the moment I stood up with Jeffries in the first round. Jeff stood straight and ran at me without paying any more attention to my jab than he would to so many mosquito stings. I knew it was all off. Jeff was on to himself at last. The fight started for me. I was looking for one, look up a man who weighs somewhere near a quarter of a ton, has strength enough to hug a grizzly bear to death, and speed enough to dodge a runaway racing car on a narrow road. He must be game and must have the natural fight in him. Fighters are born. You can't make them."

Siler Asks Damages.

George Siler, who referred the Nelson-Gans bout at Goldfield, Nev., has returned to Chicago. After getting the alkali dust out of his eyes he asked the superior court, through his attorney, Robert W. Cantwell, to award him \$50,000 damages from Battling Nelson and his manager, "Billy" Nolan, for alleged slander.

The suit is an aftermath of the Goldfield fight, which Nolan is alleged to have declared that Siler was "fixed" to give the decision favorable to Gans.

"The fight is a matter of history now," said Siler, "and I have nothing to add to what I have already said. Nelson fouled Gans as plain as day and everybody saw it, so far as I know, except Nolan. I was between him and the fighters, saw them fight, and saw the foul as good as the rest of us. There was absolutely no way out of it but to give the decision to Gans."

"Since that time Nolan and Nelson have been saying certain things about me and my decision which they will now have a chance to prove in court." The San Francisco Examiner, in referring to the action for damages, says: "Hats off to George Siler!"

He called Billy Nolan for fair when he instituted the \$50,000 damage suit for defamation of character. Something had to be done by Siler to close Nolan's mouth, and he chose a damage proceeding.

Siler might have resorted to other means, but he stuck to his guns. His method may be criticized, but his action never.

If ever there was a square, honest sport—a man that always stood for the purity of sport and never countenanced any kind of fake—that man is the good old veteran George Siler.

Everybody that has followed the history of the sport knows the extent of Billy Nolan, who thinks everybody is crooked—knows that George Siler

is as honest as the day is long. And when, on that memorable morning, a few weeks before the Goldfield fight the news was flashed across the wires that George Siler was the man chosen as referee, every sporting man in the country, no matter how great his misgivings about the contest had been, said to himself:

"The fight will be on the square. No foul play is needed. With George Siler as referee the men must fight fair. The old vet will never stand for a job."

And so, when Siler awarded the scrap to Gans in the forty-second round, no one questioned the fairness of the decision excepting Billy Nolan. Every one that saw the fight agreed that the award was fair and that Nolan had fouled Gans. The great wonder among those fortunate enough to see it was that Siler had not awarded the fight to Gans in the early rounds because of constant fouling on the part of the Hegewisch lad.

Nolan, however, began a tirade of abuse. Day after day he charged Referee Siler with being one of a band of conspirators who were determined to rob the Battler of the decision.

"The pictures will show that I am right in saying that the blow was fair," shrieked Nolan, by way of argument, every day.

It is not known where Nolan is getting the brand of hop he smokes, but certain it is that the pictures do not bear out Nolan's statements. Of course, the pictures have not been seen here, but the information from San Francisco from those who have witnessed them, is that the films show distinctly that the blow that sent Gans to the floor and out in the forty-second round was struck before the bell. "Nolan hasn't got a leg to stand on, and the sooner he shuts his face the better. Every true thinking sport, who desires to see fair play, is in sympathy with Siler."

A Rough House.

Manager McCarey's office nearly had an impromptu mill between Philadelphia Jack O'Brien and Tommy Burns, in which Secretary Charles McHugh, of the Pacific Athletic club, former Philadelphia, was nearly choked by Burns after a verbal set-to. O'Brien and Burns encountered on another Saturday afternoon, when both were in bad humor, and but for the interference of witnesses a general rough house would have resulted.

Burns and O'Brien applied epithets freely though O'Brien declared that under no circumstances would he raise a hand against Burns. The latter, however, so vilified O'Brien that Jack became wild with rage and intimidated Burns that when the bell rang he would tender the "Gentleman Boxer" a thrashing he had never dreamed of.

When Burns entered McCarey's office O'Brien was talking with friends. "Hello, O'Brien!" said Burns, at the same time offering his hand. O'Brien glanced coldly at Burns and replied: "Gentlemen are not in the habit of proffering their hands to fakers and fluffers of fights." Burns grew white and said:

"Faker and fixer of fights, you say! Well, you needn't talk. You never fought on the square in your life. Every fight you went into was fixed or faked."

After a few more remarks, each warmer than the predecessor, the two pugilists started for the door, but were separated and hurried away by their friends.

The Lucky Punch.

"It's dis day, pals," he feebly said. "When he was brought into the room And gently laid upon the bed. Where all was shadowed o'er with gloom."

"Dat feller was a dub, the worst I ever seen, an easy thing. I had 'im going from de first 'Till he gets in dat lucky swing."

I seen it comin', but thinks me, 'I'll counter wud me right, af' den Just sile in close to me, you see, An' 'im wud me left agen."

He'd never landed on me eye, For, mib, I had 'im on de run. Nor would he smush me nose if I Had ducked de way I always done."

Me teeth, he butts out wid his head, 'Till he ain't lookin' out for dat. And den me got slipped when I led De time he busted in me slat."

"Twas in de seventh round I had 'im 'till he was 'bout 'bout Ter put de bloke plump ter de bad, 'When he gets in dat lucky clout."

TO ERECT GYMNASIUM.

Consul George Horton writes from Athens that the Olympic games have aroused a very general interest in athletics among the Greek people.

Two wealthy Greeks of Egypt, Messrs. Rostovitz and Tsanakis, have presented \$50,000 to the government for the erection of a gymnasium and a building for athletic equipment, which will be personally superintended by Crown Prince Constantine. The Swedish system of gymnastics will be largely followed, and, if present plans

are carried out, officers of the Swedish army will be employed as instructors. During the first three years the running expenses will be defrayed by the two founders.

BIG GAME SCARCITY.

The San Francisco Chronicle of recent date says:

In territory there will hardly be enough big game in the West to tempt a hunter to take down his rifle—provided the present rate of slaughter is maintained.

From the Western States that have long been famed as the haunts of big game of all descriptions come stories of disastrous campaigns of wholesale slaughter in the last winter months, and, if a game warden makes an arrest it is almost impossible to find a jury that will convict. An occasional outsider is fined, but the "native" generally gets off scot free, even if he has been caught with a wagon-load of illegally slaughtered game in his possession, which was the case some time ago in Colorado.

In the last haunt of the elk, south of Yellowstone Park, in the Jackson Hole country, says a Colorado correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, those noble animals are fast disappearing. Even the game of Yellowstone National Park is not exempt, if stories from Wyoming and Montana are correct, as it is claimed that poachers are carrying on a campaign of wholesale slaughter in the last winter months when the park is snow-bound and when it is practically impossible for the soldiers to guard the great game preserve of the nation. In the Northwest little or no attention is paid to the law protecting those rare animals. Mountain goats, while in Colorado and other Rocky Mountain States, where peaks are the grazing grounds of the mountain sheep, those beautiful animals are being killed off in spite of a farcical "perpetual closed season."

Less than a decade ago a man could get all kinds of deer hunting in Colorado; and a score of years ago the buffaloes were still roaming the plains east of the Rockies. But today the deer is getting almost as rare as the buffalo, thanks to the tireless energy of the great American game hog. The elk long ago left Colorado's mountains, and drifted north into Wyoming, where bands of them are still to be found in the Jackson Hole region. But the laws of Wyoming, while "making it not for any hunter who kills an elk out of season, are inadequate when put in operation against the native hunter. It is the Western ranchman who is doing most of the illegal killing. It is impossible to convince the average rancher that he is not privileged to go out and get "fresh meat" whenever he wants it, regardless of game laws. The deer or elk come down to his feed lot fence in winter, and there is little chance of discovery if one of the animals is killed. Even if a stray game warden happens along and puts him under arrest there is little fear, as a jury is pretty sure to be made up of ranchmen who are all-starred with the same stick. So the game hog gets free and goes on with his work of slaughter, in season and out.

NOTES OF THE TROTTERS.

Nancy Hanks 2:04 is now the dam of two 2:10 trotters, and is the only mare in the 2:10 list that is.

Sweet Mary 2:02 has trotted the fastest ever made in a race by a trotter, the fastest second heat ever trotted in a race, and the fastest two heats ever made in a race. She has a few other records, too numerous to mention, and is sound and all right. She is now ten years old, having been foaled in 1897.

There was a horse on exhibition at the Wisconsin State Fair last week which attracted much attention. It was Jay-Eye-See, the former rival of Maud S. He held the crown for one day, when he trotted to a high-wheel record of 2:10 at Providence, August 1, 1884. The following day Maud S. started at Cleveland and reduced the record to 2:03 1/2. Jay-Eye-See was driven too many fast miles in one season and fell lame. Then he was retired, and Nature's remedy, rest, proved effective. In 1893

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"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

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By Bertha Runkle

(Continued from Last Sunday.)
M. Etienne remarked casually to me: "Faith, there'll soon be as many ghosts in the house as you thought you saw there—grammunt, Pontou, and now Lucas. What ails you, lad? Footsteps on your grave?"

But it was not thoughts of my grave caused the shudder, but of his. For of the three men of the lightning flash, the third was not Lucas, but M. Etienne. What if the vision were, after all, the thing I had at first believed it—a portent? An appearance not of those who had died by steel, but of those who must. One, two, and now the third.

Next moment I almost laughed out in relief. It was not Pontou I had seen, but Louis Martin. And he was living. The vision was no omen, but a mere happening. Was I a babe to shiver so? And yet Martin, if not dead, was like to die. He was in dress as a Leugier spy, to await this house lay, under a curtain. We should none of us pass out again, save to our tombs.

We entered the well-remembered little passage, the well-remembered court, where shards of glass still strewed the pavement. Some one—the gendarmes, I fancy, when they took away Pontou—had put a heavy padlock on the door. Lucas and Grammunt left swinging. "We go in by your poster, Felix," my master said. "M. Lucas, I confess I prefer that you go first."

Lucas put his back to the wall. "Why go farther, M. le Comte?" "Why go long for interruption?" "We were not noticed coming in. The street was quiet."

He crossed the court abruptly and went down the alley to look into the street. "Not a soul in sight," he said, coming back. "I think we shall not be interrupted. Still, it is wise to use every care. We will fight, if you like, in the house."

He opened with his knife the fastened shutter, and leaped lightly in. Monsieur followed. I, the last, was for closing the shutter, but he stopped me. "Leave it wide. I have no fancy for a walk in pitch-darkness with M. Lucas."

"Do we fight here?" Lucas asked, facing us in the wide, square hall. "We can let in more light." "You seem anxious, my friend, to call attention to your whereabouts. As I am host, I designate the fighting-ground. Upstairs, if you please."

"I suppose you insist on my walking first," Lucas sneered. "I request it, monsieur." "With all the willingness in the world," his roguishness answered, setting foot slightly on the stair, and mounting steadily, never turning to see how near we followed, or what we did with our hands. His trust made us ashamed of our lack of it.

We went up one flight, up two. We had left behind us the twilight of the lower story, had not reached dawn again at the top. "We walked in blackness. Suddenly I halted." "Monsieur?" "I heard a noise."

"Of course you did. The place is full of rats." "It was no rat. It was footsteps." "We all three held still."

"There, monsieur. Don't you hear?" "Nothing, Felix; your teeth are chattering. Cross yourself and come on."

But I could not stand it. "I'll go back and see, monsieur." "No," Lucas said, striding back from the foot the next flight. "I will go."

We saw a glint in the gloom, monsieur's bared sword. "You will go neither one of you. Hush! If we show ourselves, there'll be no duel to-day."

We kept still, all three leaning over the banister, peering down to where the white tiles picked themselves out of the floor of the hall far beneath. We could see them better than we could see one another. All was silent. Nor so much as a rustle came up from below. Suddenly Lucas made a step or two, as if to pass us. M. Etienne wheeled about, raising his sword toward the spot where from his footfalls we supposed Lucas to be.

"You show an eagerness to get away from me, M. de Lorraine." "Not in the least, M. de Mar. This alarm is but Felix's posthumous, yet it prompts me to go down and close the shutter."

"On the contrary, you will go up with me, Felix will close the shutter." They confronted each other, vague

shapes in the darkness, each with drawn sword. Then Lucas raised his in salute. "As you will; so be some ne sees to it."

"Go Felix." Lucas first, they mounted the last flight of stairs, and their footstep passed along the corridor to the room at the back. I, as I was ordered, set my face down the stairs.

They might mock me as they liked, but I could not get it out of my head that I had heard steps below. Cautiously, with a thumping heart, I stole from stair to stair, pausing at the bottom of the flight. I heard plainly the sound of moving above me, and of voices; but below not a whisper, not a creak. It must have been my silly fears. Resolved to choke them, I planted my feet boldly on the next flight, and descended humming, to prove my ease, the rollicky tune of Peyrol's catch. Suddenly from not three feet off, came the soft singing:

Mirth, my lord, and Folly dear— My knees knocked together, and the breath fluttered in my throat. It seemed the darkness itself had given tongue. Then came a low laugh and the muttered words:

"Here we are, M. de Lorraine. Are you ready?" There was a stir of feet on the landing before me, behind the voice. The house, then, was full of Lucas's cut-throats, the first of them Peyrol. In the height of my terror, I remembered that M. Etienne's life, too, depended on my wits, and I kept them. I whispered for whispering voices are hard to tell apart:

"Not yet. The two of them are up there. Keep quiet, and I'll send the boy down. When you've finished him, come up."

"As you say, monsieur. It is your job." I turned, scarce able to believe my luck, and not daring to run, walked upstairs again. Prick my ears as I might, I heard no movement after me. Actually, I had fooled Peyrol. I had gone down to meet my death, and a tune had saved me.

When I reached the uppermost landing, I rushed along the passage and into the room, finding the door shut, locking and bolting it.

They had not begun to fight yet, but had busied themselves clearing the space of all obstacles. The table was pushed against the wall in the corner by the door; the chairs were heaped one on another at the end of the room. Both shutters were wide open. M. Etienne, bareheaded, in his shirt, stood on guard. Lucas was kneeling on the floor, picking up with scrupulous care some bits of a broken plate. He sprang to his feet at sight of me.

"What is it?" cried M. Etienne. "Cut-throats. They'll be here in a minute. Even as I spoke, I heard tramping on the stairs below. My slam of the door had warned them that something was wrong."

"Was that your delay?" M. Etienne shouted, springing at his foe. "I play to win!" Lucas answered, smiling.

The blades met; the men circled about and about. Lucas, though he preferred to murder, knew how to duel.

We were doomed. With monsieur's sword for only weapon, we could never hope to pass the gang. In another minute they would be here to batter the door down and end us. Our consolation lay in killing Lucas first. Yet as I watched, I feared that M. Etienne, in the brief moments that remained to him, could not conquer him, so shrewd and strong was Lucas's fence. Must the scoundrel win? I started forward to play Pontou's trick. Lucas sought to murder us. Why not we him?

One flash from my lord's eyes, and I retreated in despair. For I knew that did I touch Lucas, M. Etienne would let fall his sword, let Lucas kill him. And the bravos were on the last flight.

Was there no escape? There were three doors in the room. One led to the passage, one to the closet, the third—I dashed through to find myself in a large empty chamber, a door wide open giving on the passage. Through it I could see the dusky figures of four men running up the stairs.

I was across the room like an arrow, and got the door shut and bolted before they could reach the landing. The next moment some one flung against it. I stood firm. Delaying only a moment to shake it three or four times, I could hear run to the farther door, whence issued the noise of the swords.

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I, inside the wall, ran back too. The combat still raged. Neither, that I could see, had gained the least advantage. Outside, the murderers dashed themselves upon the door.

I dragged at the heavy table, and with a strength that amazed myself, pushed and pulled it before the door. It would make the panels a little firmer.

Was there no escape? None? I ran once more into the second chamber. Its shutters were closed; I threw them open. There was no other door to the room, no hiding place. There was a chimney, but spinned a foot above the fireplace by two iron bars. The thinnest sweep that ever added broom could not have squeezed between them.

In despair, I ran to the window again. Top of the house as it was, I thought I would sooner leap than be stabbed to death. I stuck my head out. It was the same window where I had stood when Grammunt seized me. There, not ten feet away, eight at the most, but a little above me, was the casement of my garret in the Amour de Dieu. Would it be possible to jump and catch the sill? If I did, I could scarce pull myself in.

I looked below me. There swung the sign of the Amour de Dieu. And there beside it stood a home-spun figure surely known to me. There was no mistaking that bald pate. I yelled at the top of my lungs:

"Maitre Jacques!" He looked up, gazing at this voice out of the sky, but, despite his amazement, I saw that he knew me.

"Maitre Jacques! We're being murdered! We can't get out! Help us for the love of Christ! Bring a plank, a rope, to the window there!"

Peyrol was released. Another blow from the ram, and the door fell to flinders. They leaped in over the table like a freshet over a dam. I darted to

the window. M. Etienne was in the garret, helping hold the ladder all too eagerly. Like a lath it snapped.

XXXI.

The Very Pattern of a King. The next word appeared to be

strangely like this. I found myself lying on a straw bed in a little low attic, my head resting comfortably on some one's shoulder, while some one else poured wine down my gullet. Presently I discovered that Maitre Jacques was the ministering hand, M. Etienne's the shoulder. After all, this was not heaven but still Paris.

I had no desire to speak so long as the flow of old Jacques's best Burgundy continued; but when he saw my eyes open, he stopped, and I said, my voice, to my surprise, very faint and quavery: "What happened?"

"Dear, brave lad! You fainted!" "But the ladder?" I murmured. "The ladder broke. But you had held beyond the break. You hung on till we seized you. And then you swooned."

"What a baby!" I said, getting to my feet. "But the men, monsieur? Peyrol?"

"I think we've seen the last of those worthless. They took to their heels when you escaped them."

"But, monsieur, they've gone to inform! You'll be taken for killing Lucas."

"I doubt it. They smell too strong of blood to dare to bait the matter. Nathless, if you can walk, now, we'll make good time to the gate."

But for all his haste, he would not start till I had had some bread and soup down in the kitchen.

"We must take good care of you, boy Felix," he said. "For where the St. Quentin would be without you, I tremble to think."

I set out a new man. In three steps, it seemed to me, we had reached the city gate, to find the way blocked by a company of twenty or thirty horse, the St. Quentin uniform flaunting gay in the sun. The nearest trooper set up a

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You will make me imagine myself of some importance." "I thought you swallowed up," Vigo growled. "You had been here—I could n't get a trace of you."

"I was killing Lucas." "Sacred! He's dead?" "Dead."

"That's the best morning's work ever you did, M. Etienne."

"Of course. Some of the men will walk. I suppose we're leaving Paris to buy you out of the Bastille?"

"Not worth it, eh, Vigo?" "Yes," said Vigo, gravely—"yes, M. Etienne. You are worth it."

Vigo's troop was but slow moving, as some of the horses carried double, some were loaded with chattels. M. Etienne and I, on the duke's blood-chargers, soon left the cavalcade behind us. Before I knew it, we were halted at the outpost of the camp. My lord gave his name.

"To be sure!" cried the sentry. "We've orders about you. You dine with the king, M. de Mar."

"Mordieu! I do?" "You do? Orders are to take you to him out of hand, Captain!"

The officer lounged out of the tavern door. "Captain, M. de Mar."

"Oh, ay!" cried the captain, coming forward with brisk interest. "M. de Mar, you're the child of luck. You dine with the king."

"I am the child of bewilderment, captain."

"And you've not too much time to recover from it, M. le Comte. You are to go straight to the king."

I may go to M. de St. Quentin's lodgings first?"

"No, monsieur; straight to the king."

"What in my shirt?" "I can't help it, monsieur," the captain laughed. "I suppose the king did not guess you were coming in your shirt. Anyway, his order was to fetch you direct. And direct you go. But never care. Our king's no stickler for toggery. He's known what it is himself to lack for a coat."

"I might wash my face, then." "Certainly. No harm in that."

So M. Etienne went into the tournebride and washed his face. And that was all the toilet he made for audience with the greatest king in the world.

"You'll ride to Monsieur's," he commanded me, when the captain answered. "No, he goes with you, monsieur, if he's the boy Choux, Troux, whatever it is."

"Broux—Felix Broux," I cried, a quiver.

"That's it. You go to the king too. Another luck-child!"

I thought so indeed. We followed the sentry through the town in a waking dream, content to let him do with us as he would. He did the talking, explained to the grantees in the king's hall our names and errand. One of them led us up the stairs and knocked at a closed door.

"Enter!" It was Henry's own voice. I pinched monsieur's hand to tell him. Our guide opened the door a crack.

"M. de Mar, Sir, and his servant." "Good, La Force. Let them enter."

M. La Force fairly pushed us over the sill, so abashed were we, and shut the door upon us.

The king was alone. But before this simple gentleman in the rusty black, M. Etienne caught his breath as he had not done before a court in full pomp. He had seen courts, but he had never seen the first soldier of Europe. He advanced three steps into the room, and forgot to kneel, forgot to lower his gaze in the presence, but merely stared wide-eyed at majesty, as majesty stared at him. Thus they stood surveying each other from top to toe in the

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmith 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers Helpers 1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders 1st and 3rd Friday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Carpenters Alternate Mondays
Clerks 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 3rd Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Lumber Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Street Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Musicians 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters 1st Monday
Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tailors 1st Monday
Typographical Last Sunday
T. & Council 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Secretaries of labor unions will confer
favor upon the labor editor if they will
forward any items of general interest
occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

F. Plant, circulating clerk of the Government Labor Gazette, has been in the city.

Plumbers and carpenters of Portland, Me., have secured the eight hour day.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen now has 60,000 members.

Bakers at Montreal have had their wages increased from \$10-\$12 to \$12-\$15 per week.

The Garment Workers Union is the largest in the United States, which is composed chiefly of women.

The Santa Fe has voluntarily granted its 1,000 or more telegraph operators an increase of wages averaging about \$4.

The shipyard of Victoria pay out \$750,000 in wages every year. By this industry there is \$2,000,000 added to the wealth of the city annually.

Labor unions are being formed in Mexico, and when they are conducted along legitimate lines the Government does not interfere with them.

With the exception of some of the railway organizations, the bricklayers and masons are the largest national or international union not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The California Supreme Court has rendered a decision upholding the child labor law passed by the legislature of 1905.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is pledged to arbitration of all disputes before suspending work.

The British Admiralty is instituting a universal forty-eight hour week for the employees in the government dock yards.

Five thousand male wage earners are out of work at the present time in Melbourne, Australia, and 50,000 people in Victoria are existing below the poverty line.

In addition to increasing the salaries of country postmasters throughout the Dominion, the postmaster-general will also increase the salaries of clerks of city post offices and the clerks of inspectors' offices.

Sacramento, Cal., is now a closed shop town. An agreement has been entered into by the building trades council and the builders' association whereby there will be complete recognition of all building trades.

Mr. Flett, organizer in Canada for the American Federation of Labor, has been engaged here organizing the bartenders, retail clerks, millmen and unorganized carpenters and has met with considerable success.

Appropriation of old age pensions the House of Representatives at Melbourne, Victoria, last week passed a bill authorizing an amendment to the constitution for the payment of old age pensions from special customs duties.

E. W. A. O'Dell, general organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, was in the city last week and addressed the Trades and Labor Council, urging all members to insist upon having the union label in evidence on all goods purchased by themselves or by members of their families.

The iron workers of Victoria and Vancouver are forming an association for their mutual protection. It is understood that all concerns in each city will be included in the new organization.

Women are playing an important part in the colliery strike in South Wales, where eleven thousand miners ceased work. Seven thousand of the men were employed in the Rhymney Valley, and 4,000 in the Ogmore Valley, and

they have come out to coerce the employers into the dismissal of men who refuse to join the Miners' Federation.

At a meeting held in Labor hall last week a branch of the Bartenders' International League was organized. W. McAllister was elected provisional president and Robert McCloskey provisional secretary. A charter has been applied for from the headquarters at Cincinnati. On its arrival in about two weeks another meeting will be held when permanent officers will be elected and installed.

The plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters' delegates, who are in session at the Labor Temple, Toronto, devoted an entire morning session to a discussion on sick benefits and strike pay. A resolution to strike the matter out of the constitution was defeated by a large majority.

The Tobacco Workers' International Union is out with an appeal to trade unionists everywhere to buy only that tobacco that bears the union label. The tobacco workers' union is distinct from the cigarmakers' organization, and has to do only with smoking and chewing tobacco.

Better far, we of the middle classes often feel and say, the position of a British working man than the position of a British clerk, or tradesman, or struggling professional—Shan Bullock, in Fortnightly Review.

The United Railways of San Francisco want 2,000 workmen for reconstructing tracks; they pay \$2 a day and furnish cots in tents. The Ocean Shore Railway wants 1,000 day laborers on the line to Santa Cruz; they are paying \$2 to \$2.50 a day. The Union Iron Works are short 500 men.

Mr. Alex. W. Wright, well-known Conservative organizer and erstwhile labor editor and member of the General Executive of the Knights of Labor in their palmy days, is reported to be in the field as candidate for the position of secretary of the Ontario Provincial Labor Bureau, recently resigned by Mr. Robert Gloecking. Other candidates already named as being in the running are Mr. John Armstrong and Mr. Robert Hungerford.

The State Labor Commissioner, Hon. W. V. Stafford, has made public with endorsement of the secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council this urgent demand for more men in the building trades. Steady employment is guaranteed all through the winter months, when cold weather has practically discontinued building operations in the east.

Nearly every national and international union with headquarters in the United States has been paying particular attention to the western coast territory for a long time. Organizers have been doing effective work on this side of the line and now the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is to get into work with a view to strengthening labor's bulwarks in the Pacific northwest.

Warfare between the Standard Oil company and the labor unions of the United States was begun last week when the Whiting (Ind.) employees of the company quit work to enforce their demands for an increase in wages. The strike, which already threatens to tie up the business of the big corporations in the middle west, is likely to assume gigantic proportions before it is ended.

The Musicians' Union of San Francisco is rejoicing at the utter disbandment of a so-called union of musicians which has been a source of annoyance to the bona fide union. It is said that the real musicians of the defunct organization have made application to become members of No. 6. San Francisco has at present but one union of musicians, and it is identified with the American Federation of Labor.

The recommendation of the Trades and Labor Congress in favor of the establishment of technical schools throughout Canada, is a very important one. Nothing that the body in question has discussed or passed upon is more important. The great tendency of our modern school system is towards theoretical and academical instruction, leading to no definite goal. Their lack of practicability is admitted, and the necessity of supplementing them with schools which are practical and definite in their aims has become apparent. The future of this country is industrial. We are exceedingly interested in the development of our resources. A system of education which takes no stock of the practical problems before us, that is to say, does not in some measure prepare the youthful mind to grapple with them, is essentially defective in that respect.

Secretary Gill, of the Pacific Coast Sailors' Union, states that fully two-thirds of the steam schooners owned by members of the association in San Francisco are now manned by union seamen. He says that word received from the head office states that the

situation is most favorable for the union and that he has no doubt but that the strike is now practically won by the sailors. The shortage of seamen on the coast has been a serious source of trouble to the boarding house runners and also to ship owners. The large Behring sea fleet this year has taken away many of the men usually employed in coasters. The deep-water ships are frequently delayed from the headquarters at Cincinnati. Boarding house keepers state that not for years has there been such a shortage of seamen and that there is no hope for a betterment of the condition until after the Behring sea fleet lays up for the winter.

Five thousand miners employed at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's mines and the mines of the Fernie-Michel and Coal Creek companies at Fernie have gone on strike. The men claim that the coal company has broken their agreement in not collecting the dues for the union from all employees and in having miners sign a different contract to that specified in the agreement. The company, on the other hand, contend that the men have not complied with their contract in quitting work, as the agreement calls for all matters of dispute to be settled by arbitration without any stoppage. The coal company is taking a firm stand, and say, through their general manager, G. G. S. Lindsey, that the men will not be taken back unless they conform to their agreement. People think that as the present contract terminates next spring that the men should have worked until then, especially as there was no difference as to amount of wages. A strike at Labor coal mines is expected in a few days. The men are asking for an eight-hour day, and will go out if they cannot get it.

Just after the settlement of the building trades disputes at Winnipeg and Edmonton comes the news of the carpenters' strike at Calgary. They have asked for an increase in wages from 55 cents to 45 cents per hour. "Two weeks' notice alone was given for this raise. The contractors complained that the notice was too short and that they stood to lose heavily on this year's contracts. They offered 40 cents an hour to begin January 1st, but this offer was rejected by the men. None of the building trades are working; the carpenters are striking for more wages, and the plasterers, painters, plumbers and tinsmiths joined them in a sympathetic strike. The stone masons and brick layers have been forced to cut out work because of being tied up by the strike. The Builders' Exchange has also declared war on the men. It has absolute control of supplies and has given notice that no person will get material from it who has signed the new scale. The position now is that if a contractor signs the scale he cannot get material, and if he does not he cannot get men. The result is that no work is being done.

William Jennings Bryan is a firm believer in settling labor disputes by arbitration. On this subject he says: In advocating arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employees I believe we are defending the highest interests of the three parties to these disputes—viz., the employers, the employees and the public. The employee cannot be turned over to the employer to be dealt with as the latter may please. The question sometimes asked, "Can I not conduct my business to suit myself?" is a plausible one, but when a man in conducting his business attempts arbitrarily to fix the conditions under which hundreds of employees are to live and to determine the future of thousands of human beings, I answer without hesitation that he has no right to conduct his business in such a way as to deprive his employees of their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To support this position I need only refer to the laws regulating the safety of mines, the factory laws fixing the age at which children can be employed and the usury laws establishing the rate of interest. The effort of the employer to settle differences without arbitration has done much to embitter him against those who work for him and to estrange them from him—a condition deplorable from every standpoint. If it is unwise to make the employer the sole custodian of the rights and interests of the employee it is equally unwise to give to the employee uncontrolled authority over the rights and interests of the employer. The employee is no more to be trusted to act unselfishly and disinterestedly than the employer. In his zeal to secure a present advantage he may not only do injustice, but even forfeit a larger future gain. The strike, the only weapon of the employee at present, is a two-edged sword and may injure the workman as much as the employer, and even when wholly successful it is apt to leave a wrangling in the bosom of the wage-earner that should not be there.

Mike—Hullo, Pat. Pwhat's the matter?
Pat—O'im on strike.
Mike—Pwhat are you on strike for?
Pat—For shorter hours.
Mike—An' did you succeed?
Pat—Sure! O'm not working at all now.

is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, mines, minerals and royalty rents.

(Mr. J. K. Hardie, M. P., moved, as an amendment, that the words "and the whole of the means of production, distribution, and exchange," be substituted for the words "mines, minerals, and royalty rents.")

"There were for the amendment 219, against 61. (Loud cheers.)
The resolution was then carried in its amended form. It has never been withdrawn or modified, but in one form or another has been repeatedly endorsed; and the followers of two different parties in the Trade Union Congress can see that it is a very important part of their policy. Almost the first resolution passed by the Trade Union Congress now sitting was "in support of the education programme of the trade union movement, which demands the State maintenance of school children." Hitherto both political parties have appeared to think that by making concessions, such as free education, State provision for the unemployed, talking of and almost promising old-age pensions, encouraging municipal trading, &c., the Socialists would be won over. Never was there a greater mistake. It only strengthens them, and encourages them to persevere.
It is the practice of pooh pooh the

statement that Socialist doctrines are largely held by the wage-earners; but how else can the election of so many advanced Socialists as members of Parliament, and on borough councils, boards of guardians, and public bodies generally, be explained? Not only in London and large towns, but even in small country residential towns such as Reigate, Socialism is influential at all elections by means of the working-class voters. Such is the fact; but how is it that British workmen have become inoculated with Socialism?

In my early days the workman's lot was much harder than it is now, but the middle and working classes were then much nearer together in every way and were more in touch with each other. Many working men could neither read nor write, but there was little for them to read, the cheap newspapers dating only from the abolition of the duty in 1855. Businesses were small, and the personal element entered largely into the relations of masters and men. Everything now is changed; businesses have enormously increased in size, the majority of employers can have no personal contact with their men. Innumerable cases that individual employer has been displaced by a joint stock company, employers and employed have lost touch and have drifted very far apart, so far, in fact that the great industrial army is divided into two opposing camps getting farther apart. The Education Act of 1870 has taught practically all men to read. The display of wealth on all sides cannot but offend those who do not.

More years ago a workman told me that in a Court of Justice he was asked by the magistrate the following question: "Can you declare on your oath that when your debts are paid you are worth ten pounds?" and his reply was "No your worship, nor yet ten pence." This, today, is the position of a very large proportion. I am afraid the great majority of British workmen. And then to these men who have nothing come the Socialist with his teaching. Can we be surprised that Socialism is rampant?

The idea is abroad, and has the strength of a conviction, that property is not fairly divided. "Capital, that is the enemy," is the cry of the Socialists; and working men vote for its destruction and in favor of the nationalization of the land and all the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

I do not think that property is divided properly or nearly as well as it might be; but, if so, the blame must be shared by all classes. The position is a very serious one. A minority own nearly all the property; a majority, probably a large one, are propertyless. Until measures are taken to correct this until something definite is done to show the way and to inspire hope, what can be expected but that Socialism will grow and increase? Talking of a crusade against it is a sign of hope. The crusade against property is not a new thing. It is the crusade by political speeches, which fell on willing ears. Working-men voters were told that protection would make food dearer, and they, being traditional traders, believed it and voted accordingly. It was, in fact, "covering the converted." But to convert those who believe Socialism is the remedy, who possess nothing in the shape of property, is beyond the talking power of the Liberal party or both parties combined. The result of such a crusade against Socialism would be to make it stronger than ever.

What then, is to be done? There are two courses open. Very effective measures are being taken in the direction of one of them, to the entire satisfaction of the Socialists. Those courses are: (1) Continue on the present lines, adopt Socialist legislation, and let the people find out through disappointment and suffering the frightful mistake they have made. (2) There is a better way. Let a man who shares his property, and help the working classes to become owners of property. Why should not the joint stock limited liability system do for them in the twentieth century that which it has done for the middle classes in the nineteenth? What were the numbers and what was the condition of the middle class in 1840, and what is it now? Joint stock limited liability gave them the opportunity for profitably investing their savings, and thereby created the savings bank. Thus the capital that has fertilized the world has been created, and that capital is now called "the enemy."

The working classes are deficient in the saving habit, because generally they have not availed themselves of the joint stock system. Apparently they have regarded it as not for them. But why not? It seems specially made to meet their case, for it enables very small amounts to be invested. It entails some risk, it is true, which would be educative; but the risk is probably the reason why their savings have been directed to savings banks, industrial insurance offices, and friendly societies; but these do not nearly meet the case, and will never make workmen really partners in the property of the nation.

I think employers must share the blame of the politicians. They can do what is impossible to politicians. They can give to those employed by them encouragement to save and facilities for the investment of their savings. They can, in fact, enable them to become partners not in all cases, but certainly in many if they will.

Mazzini said to the working classes, "You were slaves, then serfs, now wage hirelings, and you must ultimately become partners." There are great difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of Mazzini's prophecy, but surely not so great as those which have been overcome in passing through the previous stages. Even if the work were undertaken in real earnest, it must take a considerable time for workmen to acquire an appreciable amount of property; but the new conditions and the new era can be established at once by simply making a grant of related, taxable property to every man. Give taxable property to every man, show a desire to help, and then confidence will displace suspicion and entirely new relations will be established between employers and employees. The thing can be and has been done, both in France, where Leclaire started it, and in England by companies, private firms, and others. I admit that there are difficulties in applying the co-partnership principle to ordinary businesses; but joint stock companies seem specially made for the ordinary railway companies. I might at first perhaps reduce the ordinary dividend about one quarter per cent, and that possible contingency they will not face, not having the faith to believe that it would be returned in better work by better workmen and in really satisfactory relations with their employees, which mean much more than mere money.

I am constantly being told "that the men would take all they could get in bad times, but would not in the contentment in bad times" or that "the men would get everything they could out of us and would give nothing in return." The authors of these statements have not tried. This is not my experience. Advances

in good-will to workmen have been met with abundant response. Wordsworth said—

"I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds With coldness still returning;
Alas! the gratitude of men Hath oftener left me mourning."

The old relationship of personal sympathy and mutual confidence, has been unexpectedly restored on a firmer basis. For the benefit of their workmen, for their own advantage and peace of mind, as citizens and lovers of their country, will not employers—the very important class that supplies the motive power which maintains the State—will not they who alone can take the initiative, before it is too late, undertake a necessary crusade against Socialism? It will relieve the Master of Elibank from his fear of the disappearance of the Liberal party, "as an active force in British politics," and it will at the same time be of equal value to the Conservative party.

GEORGE LIVESBY.
Reigate, Sept. 4.

FROM THE OLD LAND

Little Driffield lamb fair, dating from King Alfred's time, has just been held. Wasps have built their nest among some sacks in a grocer's warehouse in Louth (Lincoln).

In South Lincolnshire pigs have been turned into the fields as gleaners after the harvest.

Cornelia and Mrs. Leathes, of Herringfleet Hall, Norfolk, celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday.

The construction of the London County Council tramways on the Victoria Embankment began on Monday.

On the farm of Mr. John Sims, of Hotten Hills, Nottinghamshire, there has died a goose aged over thirty-two years.

Mr. H. Beecham, Treasurer of the British Dramatic Club, has been elected president of the club in succession to the late Mr. John L. Toole.

While assisting another man with a calf, Mr. William Crapper, a butcher, at Bacup, Lanc., was gored to death by an infuriated cow.

During a cricket match at Bletchley, Norfolk, the batsman drove the ball back to the bowler, hitting him on the shin and breaking his leg.

While exploring a hill at Deepdale, near Grimsby, Yorkshire, the Rev. B. J. Harker, of Arlington, discovered the ruins of an ancient Briton's village.

The guardians of Keynsham have decided that the girls in their schools should be taught cookery, and to prevent waste will have to eat the food they cook.

During harvesting operations at Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorkshire, a hare started out from the corn took refuge in a penumbra in which a child was lying.

Mrs. Mary Ann Solomon, of Battersea, inhaled coal-gas from a jet in her bedroom to induce sleep, and was only discovered in time to save her from death.

Fringe-makers throughout the country have combined to put end to underselling, and have issued a new price list, to which the entire trade will adhere.

About one hundred owners of laundries in London have accepted an invitation to visit Paris. The invitation was issued by the London and French Laundry proprietors. Princess Louise has promised to open the new grammar school for girls at Leeds on September 29 next. It has cost about £17,000, and will accommodate about 300 pupils.

A man who shot his way through the George Hotel, Strand, has been identified as Thomas Edward Leadbetter, formerly of the London Hospital, who has just returned from China.

The body of John Turner, a well known Heywood contractor, who carried out important works at Kimberley during the siege, has been discovered hanging from the branch of a tree in Carr Wood near his home.

Mr. Edgar Waugh, of Hayward's Heath, has just died in his seventy-seventh year. He was one of the leading magistrates in England, having held the position for over fifty years.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad company announces that Belfast, instead of Montreal, will in future be its Irish port of call of outward-bound vessels from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal.

At the wedding of one of their number, the members of a Rochester cricket club formed an archway of cricket bats, through which the newly-married couple passed on leaving the church.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN OF INDIA.

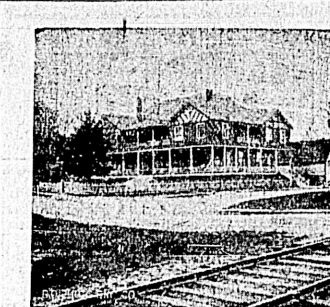
Ahalya Bai of Indore, the widow of Khando Rao, the only son of Mulhar Rao, the founder of the Holkar dynasty was a good and virtuous sovereign, devout, merciful and laborious to an extraordinary degree. On the death of her only son she was compelled to come forward to maintain the independence of the family she represented. The wise conduct of Ahalya Bai, combined with the determination of the Maharatta chiefs to uphold their legitimate rights, frustrated the vehement opposition presented by Raghobh Bahadur, the last of the Peshwa's reign. The prosperity and reputation of her reign were largely due to her wise choice of a commander in chief in Tukaji Holkar. Ahalya Bai devoted herself to her duty with earnestness. She transacted business in public Durbar from 2 to 6 and from 9 to 11 p.m., when even the most insignificant cases were patiently investigated. She built forts and constructed roads, and she raised Indore, the present capital of the state, from a village to a healthy city. She fell under the domination of the priest hood and expended large sums on religious edifices all over India. Though kind and conciliatory, she knew well how to inspire dread in the hearts of the most callous criminals. During her reign her kingdom was but once invaded (unsuccessfully) by the Rana of Udaipur. Her reign was marked by unexampled prosperity. She also commanded great respect from foreign sovereigns. The Brahmins regarded her as an Avatar or incarnation of the deity. The loss of her two sons, under peculiar painful circumstances, tinged her life with a sombre hue which no successes in her public career could brighten.

DREADNAUGHT'S MASTS.

Two remarkable masts have been fitted to the battleship Dreadnaught, which is being completed for commission at Portsmouth. They are unlike anything ever fitted to a battleship before, and together with the two great funnels, through each of which a coach and four could be driven with ease, they give the ship a most formidable appearance. The masts are tripod pure and simple, supporting the stations aloft from which the fire of the powerful 12-inch guns may be directed.

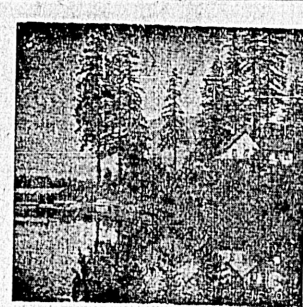
Father—You sat up very late last night with me, didn't you?
Ada—Yes, father. I was showing him some of my picture post cards.

Father—Well, Ada, when he wants to sit up again, you show him some of my gas bills.



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(Duncan Station)



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(Cowichan Lake)

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Boats for Hire. C. WISE, Manager.

EUROPEAN PLAN, ROOM ONLY 50c., 75c., and \$1.00 per day. AMERICAN PLAN, ROOM AND BOARD \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day.

MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR

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THE PLAYERS AND WHAT THEY OFFER

From the time of its earliest production, "Parsifal" has rivaled Babel as a storm centre of talk, and the production at the Victoria theatre on Friday next will therefore prove of interest. The way in which this art-work keeps all tongues wagging is highly suggestive. "The play is saturated with Buddhism," proclaims the oracular critic. "This drama is intended to teach nothing," insists the literary wiseacre. "It has no edifying content. It is simply a spectacle to please theatre-goers and fill an evening with agreeable sensations." "It is a shrewdly planned commercial enterprise," "A most ingenious filler of the cash drawer," sneers the sagacious cynic, while the free thinker, with unwonted awe, gazes reverently upon the symbols of religion which it employs.

A chip drifting upon the Atlantic does not stir such a sea, nor leave behind it such a foaming wake. Only a work of colossal proportions can produce such a commotion. This universal hubbub proves that the scope of "Parsifal" is encyclopedic. That it runs the gamut of experience; that it sweeps the circle of influence as vast as the horizon of human opinion. The core of every error is a truth. Beneath all surface differences there is a stratum of common agreement. The reinvented and insistent fashion in which all sorts and conditions of men keep finding in this notable work something that impinges upon their special way of looking at things, makes it clear as light, that the idea embodied in "Parsifal" moves along the central plane of thought and feeling. It carries

was imparted which could more offset the drain of mortal years.

Three characters in this story centre the attention—a king, an enchantress, a deliverer.

The king is smitten with a grievous hurt. Venturing within the precincts of the abode of evil he is entrapped; the sacred spear is snatched from his hand; his point is thrust into his breast; and he makes his way back to the sanctuary of the grail to drag out a crippled existence of lingering torture, which all the resources of human skill, and even the mystic, unearthly life-force of the grail are powerless to relieve. A being of royal capacity and bearing all the tokens of kingliness in mind and heart, and yet how weak and ignoble; tortured with pain, lashed by conscience, wrung by mental anguish, in the throes of a perpetual struggle with itself, defeated, degraded, a king, but writhing with a wound which no art can medicine, no skill can staunch and the ravages of which the holy symbols of the divine quickening sometimes seem to have lost their power of stay.

The second character is Kundry, a strange woman, gifted with the power that unnerves resistance and enchains the faculties as with magic—a tool of evil. Kundry has not always been the slave and instrument of evil, a mockery of the Redeemer brought her under a curse which compelled an age-long servitude as an unwilling temptress until her chain should be broken by one whose purity could withstand the terrific force of her fatal blandishment. While she spies every art to draw a fresh victim

is to rejuvenate he must, in worldly ways seem to be the very prince of fools.

The relation of these three characters is unfolded in a story which consists of four chapters. First, "The Sorrow"; second, The deliverer beholds the Sorrow; third, The deliverer tastes the suffering; fourth, the Deliverer heals the woe.

Digby Bell, one of the funniest and most accomplished of American comedians who has heretofore been mainly associated in the minds of theatre go-

ers with innumerable comic opera successes, comes to the Victoria next Wednesday in a straight comedy part, which has not only proven to be the greatest triumph of his career, but has also been acknowledged one of the most delightful characterizations that the American stage has known in many years. As Mr. Pipp in Augustus Thomas' new comedy, "The Education of Mr. Pipp," he has contributed an impersonation of a peculiar and delightful type of the shrewd and droll American Millionaire that has brought him to the very front rank of American comedians and given him a place to be mentioned in conjunction with such famous American comedians as Joseph Jefferson, W. J. Florence, John T. Raymond and other lights who have graced the history of American drama.

M. Thomas' comedy is based on the drawings of the celebrated artist Charles Dana Gibson of the same title as the play. All the principal characters of those famous cartoons are brought into the action of the well-woven plot which the dramatist has constructed. There are the familiar Mr. Pipp, Mrs. Pipp, the Count, the Duc, the Baron, the Butler and the Pipp girls, types of the Gibson girl. Mr. Bell has made a living character of Mr. Pipp that is deliciously amusing and is rarely artistic in its deftness of shading in moments of pathos and sentiment.

The story of the play as evolved by Mr. Thomas, relates the adventures of the Pipp family, who have fallen into the hands of three unconscionable foreigners, who go about with them and fleece them in various ways. First a check for \$75,000 is forged with the name of Mr. Pipp; then in Paris an attempt is made to poison the American millionaire and about the same time valuable diamonds are stolen. Through the efforts of Mr. Pipp, and two young friends of the family, who are in love with the daughters, the schemers are exposed and the title hunting Mrs. Pipp is well satisfied to give up her hobby and return once more to her home in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The first act occurs in New York, the second in England and the third in France.

Mr. Bell has a good supporting company, among them W. S. St. Clair, Sam R. Hardy, Reginald Mason, Wm. J. Serrell, Harry Lang, Albert Rosecrand, Seth Campbell, Halsey Belle Gaffney, Dora Goldthwaite, Phyllis Young, Elise Scott, May Louise Allen, Helen Vasser, Marie de Becker and others.

So much has been said and written

about the past few months concerning Herne's Oak, which plays such an important part in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" that a few words relative to its history may interest some of our readers:

Many centuries ago, Herne, the head forester of Windsor Park, in a fit of melancholia committed suicide by hanging himself from the largest branch of a sturdy oak, located near Queen Elizabeth's walk, in the old Windsor Park. For centuries a tradition existed that at the hour of midnight the fairies held revel at its base and it was a commonly

should be hurt. That is Herne's Oak." This giant of the forest.

"Its boughs are mossed with age, And high top bald with grey antiquity"

stood sentinel there for nearly 700 years when it was blown down by a severe storm in 1863. Shortly after that Queen Victoria personally planted upon the exact spot a young oak which is in a most flourishing condition at the present date.

Louis James secured from the Astor library a genuine sketch of this cele-



EMIL DE GORGOTZA.

ries the mind down to that basal point when all experience of life overlap. It wakens those chords of emotion which vibrate through the central depths of the human consciousness. Whatever may be the precise purpose of this so called message, whatever theory of art or of morals it may serve to emphasize, it unquestionably speaks to the soul and sets, astir the inner fibres of the being. Its inevitable effect is a troubling of the waters of the elemental fountains of life.

The legend of "Parsifal" crystallizes around two mystic objects, a spear and a cup or chalice, called in medieval speech "Grail." The old romance loved to weave song and story about these sacred objects. They used to tell how the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, gave them to Joseph of Aramathea. That spear, they accounted, to be the cruel shaft which pierced the heart of Jesus, as He hung dying on Calvary. That crystal cup they dreamed of as the chalice which he had used in the parting supper, and in which was caught the blood which streamed from his wounds, as loving hands removed his body from the cross. This blood-dipped spear and this hallowed grail haunt the thought of the middle ages as the emblems of that life-giving and redemptive energy bestowed upon the world through the death on the cross. From them streamed a talismanic virtue. The touch of the spear wrought health. Sight of the grail gave life. They glowed with light celestial. The devotee who gazed upon them found the shadows lifted from his heart. They were charged with a heavenly born vigor which rejuvenated the wasting springs of mortal life. When they were unveiled a superhuman vitality

into the toils of her master, she prays that her lures may be conquered and that the tempted one, clothed with the strength of victory, may read the diabolic snare in which her own soul has become entangled. The seductive allurements of evil which the constraint of her sad fate compels her to exert, are made to serve as a background against which is projected the magnificence of the complete steel; vice is demonstrated to be weaker than virtue; sin is revealed as impotent to beat down the guard of holiness, though it call into the field all its subtlety and energy. The will to do right is exhibited as a Gibraltar that cannot be carried by assault.

The central character in the story is a deliverer. A mere youth, utterly untutored in the actualities of life. Reared in forest depths, nestled in a mother's guardian love, ignorant of the touch of pain, of the cry of woe and of the sleep of death. The singular title given to him is that of a "Guileless Fool." This crisp and tantalizing epithet is modeled on the quaint conceits and the odd, bus-like names with which the old time characters delighted to christen themselves. The meaning is more than that it seems and lies deeper than the surface. "Guileless," the dictionaries tell us, means "free from deception," "honest," "sincere." The deliverer of man must be honest to the core, genuine to the center, imbued with reality to the very soul. For is he not to deal with the world? that is smitten with hypocrisy and false noses? He would renew a world of shams, a world of veneer and dissimulation, a world swaddled with conventionalities and enmeshed with quackeries, must be, after all, "Guileless."

Must he also be a "fool"? Aye, surely, to such a world as that which in-

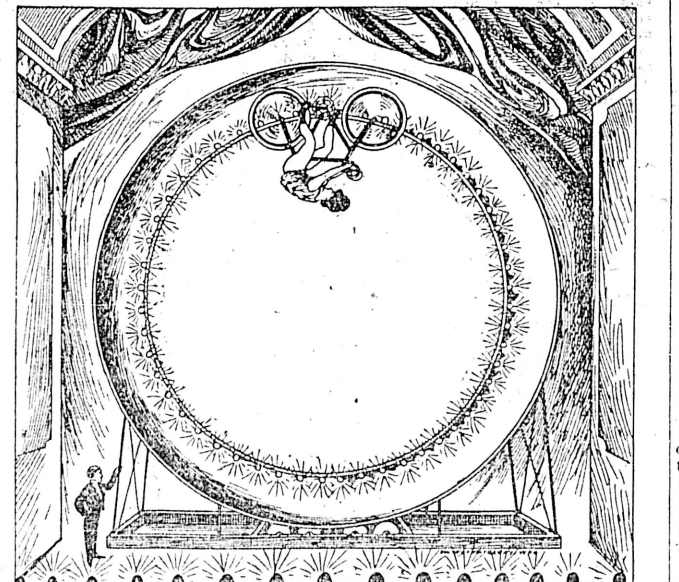
accepted theory that anyone found there by the fairies at that hour was sure to have great misfortune befall them, or if its branches were desecrated, a calamity would surely overtake the custodian of the park.

Mr. Ingalt, the late bailiff of Windsor Park, in an interview given in 1838, stated that he was appointed to his position by George III. about 40 years before, and that upon his appointment, he was directed to attend upon the King at the castle; this he did, and upon arriving there found his Majesty in audi-

miniature, in the last act of his coming presentation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Digby Bell will appear in Augustus Thomas' comedy, "The Education of Mr. Pipp," at the Victoria Theatre next Wednesday, October 10th. The play was evolved by Mr. Thomas from Charles Dana Gibson's famous series of drawings under the same title, in which the adventures of "Mr. and Mrs. Pipp" and the American beauty type "The

Miss Lilian Chick—"Looping the Loop," the feature of the new bill at the New Grand.



MISS LILIAN CHICK—"Looping the Loop," the feature of the new bill at the New Grand.

hearts and souls of the countless readers and auditors of his works throughout the world. In the opportunity of witnessing his peerless dramatic spectacle, "Parsifal," which will be presented in this city Friday, Oct. 12, one can see and feel the wonderful magnetism of Wagner's genius.

Eva Fay, who one time "mystified" Victoria theatregoers and John T. Fay, are being exposed in a suit brought by Herbert Lambourne, known on the stage as Chaucer Herbert and Louis Gravat. Lambourne in his affidavit says: "During the performance whereby the credulity and gullibility of the public is sought to be aroused, in order to advance the sale of the 'Dream Book' (Mrs. Fay's), Mrs. Fay pretending to be in some imaginary state of mesmerism or mind reading, calls upon the audience to write questions upon papers, sign them with their names and keep their minds upon the matter inquired about, with the promise that the questions asked will be correctly stated by her and the correct answers given.

The answers are written upon pads which are ostensibly plain sheets of paper, but which are so prepared that when one sheet is torn off, the writing can be shown by the use of charcoal powder on the sheet beneath. These sheets are developed by confederates in the audience. The correct answers are obtained from the questioner and while Mrs. Fay appears on the stage ostensibly in a trance and covered by a veil she uses a telegraph and the correct answers are conveyed through tubes from the audience to the basement below the stage and from there telephoned to Mrs. Fay.

gan. He has unrestricted rights for the United States and Canada, and as the play has never been seen except for six weeks in New York City, at the Empire theatre, Manager Alston seems to have made a good selection for next season for his star.

Lansing Rowan is now supporting Annie Russell in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Astor theatre.

Edna Goodrich has signed a five years' contract as leading woman for Nat Goodwin.

Victoria usually gets the best to be had in the musical line and on October 16 at the Victoria theatre it has the opportunity of listening to the superlative, for Emilio de Gorgozza comes to give one of his artistic and interesting song recitals. The critic of the Herald of Boston, said of this artist: "A song as sung by another might be trivial or dull, but Gorgozza by his art, makes it interesting and effective, and this he does not by any laborious effort, but by a mastery of detail, a sense of the poet's and composer's ideas, and a display of individuality. His voice lends itself gracefully to the expression of the various emotions and the singer's brains, taste, what you will, enables him to run the gamut of the emotions." Gorgozza has been engaged by the Victoria Musical Society to sing at its opening concert. Those who have not yet secured a copy of the society's prospectus for the ensuing season should make application for same at either of the local music stores. The piano selected for the concert is a Heintzman & Co., which will be supplied by the local agents, Messrs. Wallt & Co.



DIGBY BELL AS "MR. PIPP."

THE FAMOUS BATHS OF BATH AND THEIR ANCIENT HISTORY

Probably no municipal enterprise has been so much identified with the social and literary history of our country as that in the hands of the corporation of Bath. The hot springs at this famous spa have been used for certainly eighteen centuries, while legend identifies them with a royal patient 600 years before Christ. It is certain that the Romans knew their healing powers, for the wonderful system of baths which they built around them may be seen to-day in a unique state of preservation, and are, like the springs from which they are still supplied, among the most precious possessions of any municipality. That the corporation of Bath are fully alive to the character of their trust is evidenced by the manner in which the modern bathing establishments have been extended and beautified in recent years. In these establishments all the latest scientific methods of applying mineral waters in the alleviation of human suffering have been installed, while the sum expended upon baths and auxiliary buildings within living mem-

ories would probably be little short of a quarter of a million.

It is an interesting fact in connection with the hot springs of Bath that there is no record of any diminution in their volume from earliest times. Their daily yield exceeds half a million gallons, rising from the earth at a temperature unaffected by summer's heat or winter's cold, the longest drought or the heaviest rainfall. The Bath springs are the only really hot springs in the British Isles, the nearest approach to them as regards their heat being the springs of Buxton, which rise at 82 degrees.

Little could the Romans have thought when they raised around the hot springs of Bath their wonderful system of thermae that they were laying the foundations of so unique a municipal undertaking, or that the springs would be resorted to by the millions of patients during succeeding centuries in search of a cure for bodily ailments which medical science would otherwise have failed to relieve.

The tourist and those fond of antiquarian pursuits, however, the greatest interest naturally centres in the unique

evidences of the Roman occupation of a quarter of a century. Among the remains disclosed are five large plunge baths, the construction and planning of which place it beyond doubt that the system of thermae which the Romans constructed must have been of great extent and architectural splendor. These baths are in an almost perfect state of preservation, being still fed and discharged by the culverts of ancient use. The largest of the baths occupied a hall 110 ft. by 68 ft., its water surface measuring 82 ft. by 40 ft. The original pavements or scholae surrounding it remain in a good state of preservation, as well as the rectangular and semi-circular recesses on each of the larger sides.

The floor of the large bath is entirely coated with lead, weighing 40 lb. to the foot, there being more than forty tons used in covering it. This lead was probably obtained from the Roman mines in the Mendips Hills, in Somersetshire, pieces of lead having been found there bearing the stamps of Claudius and Vespasian, while the baths themselves were constructed of the stone obtained from the hill around Bath,

where now exist the quarries of Bath stone.

There has also been excavated the huge octagonal Roman wall, built to enclose the area of the principal spring (a remarkable example of Roman masonry), which to-day serves as a reservoir from which the hot water is pumped to supply the modern baths. This wall encloses a surface 50 ft. by 40 ft., and is situated beneath the floor of the historic King's Bath, the latter receiving the overflow from the spring. Connected with the ancient baths were heated chambers or hypocausts, forming a system of hot dry baths, corresponding to the present day Turkish baths.

Despite the considerable revenue from the baths, so broad-minded is the policy pursued in their control that, besides the annual receipts, which average £11,000 being absorbed in their upkeep, a further charge on the rates of £3,000 is necessary.

So remarkable is the similarity in the choice of municipal undertakings between Bath and Harrogate, the spas of the north and west, that a comparison of the results will doubtless prove inter-

esting. Financially, at any rate, the bathing establishments of Harrogate are in a much more prosperous condition than their rivals in the west. Although for many years the Harrogate bath showed a loss of £600 annually on the working, this year has been a record one, and as we stated in the article on the Yorkshire "Marienbad" in our issue of August 25, already a profit of £750 to the good has been set aside this year.

The comparison between the two "mineral water" towns will go further. Whereas the Yorkshire resort have erected modern municipal markets, of which they are justly proud, the older markets at Bath have practically fallen into disuse. Only £100 finds its way into the coffers of the local exchequer annually as profit from that source; just one-fifth of the amount derived from the similar undertaking in Harrogate.

Again, Bath is found to come a bad second with its electric light undertaking when compared with that of Harrogate. Both towns embarked on a similar scheme in the same year, 1897, but whereas the latter town makes £1700 a year towards the relief of rates from

this industry. Bath is out of pocket at the end of each year to the tune of £132.

Perhaps the excuse for this can be found in the facts that, while the total receipts average £16,000, the working expenses swallow up half, and more than the balance of £800 has to be paid away in interest and repayment on the capital outlay.

In the matter of supplying water for domestic purposes, although a profit of £300 made yearly by the Bath corporation is not large for such an undertaking, it must be considered prosperous when compared with Harrogate's similar concern. Further, until three years ago, when a large outlay was necessary for the extension of the supply, £3000 represented the profit made. Harrogate also had the difficulty of finding the demand on top of the supply, and the money spent in trying to cope with it has resulted in a charge on the rates annually of £4000.

But in one respect Bath scores heavily over the Yorkshire "cure" town. It owns estates in and around the town

which benefit the corporation finances to the extent of £10,000 each year. English people have recently been brought to realize that, although fashionable, it is not always necessary to go abroad for a "cure." In consequence, Bath like Harrogate, is yearly becoming increasingly popular. What an enterprising railway company can do for the development of a town has been remarkably demonstrated at Bath, since the inauguration of the Great Western railway express service there. It is now possible at almost any time of the day to cover the distance of 100 miles which separates Bath from the metropolis in 100 minutes in beautifully-appointed corridor trains.

A dreamer says that he awoke at seven o'clock and heard the church bell strike four times, and then fell asleep. Three seconds later he awoke again and when the clock was chiming the hour, in the meantime he had dreamed that he had journeyed to many places on the continent, had some most interesting experiences, and returned home.

Millionaire's Honeymoon

From the Chicago Tribune

The bartender peered timidly out of the door, like a bather confronting a maximum of spine chilling sea with a minimum of clothing and courage "Ugh!" she shivered. "Cold, ain't it?" "There's a knife in the air, there is," replied the policeman, who had been praying for hours for that door to open. Inside there was fresh sawdust on the floor, the urn was steaming, and there was a smell of hot whisky. It was the atmosphere of luxury to the stragglers who wandered in. A woman was among the little crowd, though not of them. Some trace of better days, of gentility, differentiated her. But she was falling into the lowest pit. This was the first time she had ever entered a saloon and called for a drink. It was gin she ordered—a large gin. And she gulped it down hot. When she emerged into the street her wealth amounted to a nickel and a cent. She had that cent a long time, for she had kept it for luck. And when the nickel was spent she would still have the penny and the same luck. The previous day her landlord had sued her for arrears in rent. She had gone to the court and told her story. They gave her a quarter and said something about making inquiries. She did not know what they meant; but she knew that she had 25 cents and that she was hungry. She was always hungry, but she had not always a quarter. She went straightaway and spent 15 cents in one fell swoop in one riotous Lucullan orgie. What a feast it was! After it she crawled back, sated, to her garret, cast her sewing aside and slept. She awoke in the early morning, shivering, and resorted to liquor to something fiery and potent—suggested itself. Now she was going again to her garret, without a warmth of the alcohol in her veins. Was she still dreaming when there came a knock at the door and a beautiful woman in a rustling gown stepped anxiously towards her? "You are Mrs. Albert Forshaw?" she said touching her on the shoulder. "How you frightened me lying there so still!" The woman rose from her bed. "No; it was not a dream. I read of your case in the papers," the visitor went on, "and, oh! how glad I am to be able to help you. In this envelope are five 50 pounds notes, and here is some loose silver. This is a letter to a dressmaker who will give you work. No; don't thank me. Mine is the blessing to be able to give—to help. How easily might fate have ordained that you should be in my place and me in yours. Then you would have done something to help me. You didn't, you didn't." She laughed brightly, with tears glistening in her eyes. It was good to look upon her. "Goodby! I shall hear how you get on through my dressmaker." The room seemed to go suddenly dark. The rumble of the carriage wheels came up from the street below. It was early morning at sea, and sunbeams and breeze wafted a friendly content as to which could be the pleasantest. Gilbert Rhode Jeans, a tall, alert figure in white ducks, stood on the deck of the great liner, taking a dose, as he said of the tonic of the scene. "I'll give the prize to the breeze," he remarked to the woman who leaned gently on his arm. He gazed at her with gentle admiration. "You are really happy, Beatrice?" "Really, really!" In the bright morning light it was easy to guess their ages. Hers you would have fixed at 25, his at 42. They had been married a week, and were on their honeymoon trip to America. He was a British millionaire. In the glow of the hot afternoon sun the same day they lounged on deck chairs. He was reading from a note book. "And all these are your retainers?" he asked. "Yes." "Who is Marcelle Bruniere? Quite a name?" "She is a milliner who would have died but for a fortunate accident. She was wrongly arrested for a theft and her whole story came out." "Surely it was wrongly?" "Yes. It was a case of mistaken identity. It was fully proved." "And Hester Gwynne. Another pretty name?" In brief chapter heads she recounted

her story, too, and that of half a dozen others whose names appeared in the book. He kept turning over the leaves and calling them out. "What a host of them!" he commented. "Surely you don't act as banker for them all?" "Ah, no. I could not have afforded, unhappily. Some are dead; some are doing so well as not to need further help; some I have lost sight of." He closed the book and handed it to her. For a while he was strangely silent. His cigar went out and dropped from his fingers on to the bed. "And Mrs. Forshaw," he asked, at last—"Mrs. Albert Forshaw—who was she?" "A pitiful case, Gilbert, most pitiful. Her husband had deserted her, and she had been trying to exist on 50 cents a week. Think of it, millionaire, 50 cents a week! A woman of some gentility at one time, too, I fancy." "She belongs to those who are dead, I suppose?" "Indeed, no; I hope not. It was only two months ago that I knew of her." "The land and the old luck?" muttered Gilbert, under his breath. His eyes sought the woman by his side. She was intent upon her needlework, beautiful, young, radiant, happy—a woman as "good as gold"—how much better than his gold! "What must I do for her sake?" he thought. New York is a great rambling place, but to Gilbert Rhode Jeans it was stifling. At times he contemplated a sudden flight, on the pretense of urgent business. She was so happy among the whirl of visits and receptions, and he could not leave her side. No; he must wait and meet the blow. He felt it was inevitable; but, fascinated, he could not retreat. He listened to his wife's chat as she sat in her boudoir, always thinking what a shock it would be when the blow came. And one day it came—though it was not exactly the kind of blow he had expected. There was a prelude to its delivery. It happened in his wife's boudoir, when Mrs. Albert Forshaw, now a successful dressmaker, came to visit her old patroness. She fell on her knees and kissed her hand, his earnest tears in her eyes. Her beneficence raised her gently. Could this be the wreck of a woman she had seen lying in the garret? "I read about your marriage. How I hope you will be happy!" "Ah! I am so happy! I shall always be happy. I have the dearest husband in the world!" She laughed gayly in the fullness of her joy, then checked herself, remembering the tragedy of the other's life. "Forgive me for parading my happiness. Your fate was so different. Have you heard anything of—of him?" "No; nothing." Her eyes gleamed. "But if I did! Ah, I have dreamed such revenge!" "You loved him?" "Yes; I loved him once. But now—" She turned aside, her face pale and reluctant, impressed on her face. And as she turned away, her husband, looking straight at her, saw her portrait on the mantel shelf and it bore the autograph, "Gilbert Rhode Jeans." So the great millionaire was Albert Forshaw, a scamp, and a bigamist, what a revenge was here! But—yes, there was a "but." There was the woman as well as the man; the woman who stood near to her, the woman through whom she was alive today, through whom she was well nourished and warmly clothed, through whom she lived no longer in a filthy street. That scene in the garret! She saw it all over again, and heard that gentle voice saying: "How easily might fate have ordained that you should be in my place and I in yours then you would have helped me, wouldn't you?" There are moments in life when we seem to go through ages of torment. Here was this woman, rounded one way by the soft voice of gratitude. It was the next morning that the blow fell upon him—not the shattering blow he had anticipated, but a blow that left a wound that would not heal. It came in a long letter. "Your gold is crossed," she concluded; "but she is gold, true gold, and shall not be so. Though I have broken my oath to be revenged, I shall take it gladly again if you blot one speck of sunshine out of her life."

The Borrowed Plummage

By Leslie Thomas

In the corner of an otherwise empty corridor carriage sat the Hon. Peter Longram, regarding with complacent eye the reflection in the small hand-glass which he held before his face; and although his sole remaining hirsute adornment clustered more particularly to his head he smoothed down an imaginary parting carefully, giving a grunt or two expressive of satisfaction as he did so. The platform without was apparently deserted, and, having halted for a brief interval at a little-frequented station, the train was now slowly gathering speed. Suddenly, however, the sound of rapid steps and the panting of a runner caught his ear through the open window. Evidently a belated passenger was making one final sprint in the effort to board the moving train. Then an adjacent carriage door slammed violently. "Idiot!" muttered Mr. Longram, testily. "Deserted to be killed!" He picked up a wig of thick, black hair from a box on the seat beside him. "Might as well try this on, too," he said to himself, ruminatively, setting it upon his head. "All this makes one feel quite a child again," he murmured, smiling. He brought the glass nearer. "H'm! That seems to fit very well—looks almost natural, in fact." "Yes, very useful things, aren't they?" said a quiet voice at the door. "Come in handy now and again." The Honorable Peter turned abruptly on the intruder, an individual attired in a top hat and frock coat, with obvious—but unavailing—pretensions to smartness. His clothing was somewhat dis-

arranged, his tie awry. His face was red. "I beg your pardon," said the Honorable Peter, icily. "Don't mention it," beseeched the newcomer, airily. "Don't mention it at all!" I was only saying what useful things those By god!" he cried in amazement: "why, if it isn't 'Daddy,' good old 'Daddy'!" Mr. Longram was somewhat taken aback at first. Then his choler rose. "What the—!" he spluttered. "How dare—" "Hardly knew you at first—with all that black hair," said the top-hatted gentleman, calmly. "Why, you're, got up to kill—absolutely, regardless," he added, admiringly. "Daddy, you're a marvellous performer!" "How dare you, sir!" Mr. Longram brought out at last. "Daddy, indeed! Of all the pieces of impudence—" The other man broke into a roar of laughter. "Good, but it won't wash with me, you know. But I'm all right, old chap." He went into paroxysms of laughter. "I'm one of the boys. I am. Name of Carshott—Jimmy Carshott. They've often told me about you down at the club. Besides, you're a public character, you are, you know. They've got a copy of your 'Phygion' at every big police station in England. I should think!" "Do you wish to imply—" "Course they have! You know that as well as I do," said Mr. Carshott, sharply. "Needn't try to 'come' it over me, though, cause it won't wash." "But look here," Mr. Longram expostulated, "I'm not the man—the—er—friend of yours that you suppose." "Oh, cheese it!" said Jimmy Carshott,

rudely. "Be sensible, do! To come to business, now. Have you got such a thing as another of them wigs and change of duds for me? If so, I'll hire 'em from you for the day." "I have 'em!" said the Honorable Peter, firmly. "Tell you, why," Mr. Carshott continued, unmoved. "I had two of 'em from Scotland Yard on my track at the last station and only managed to catch this train and get away from 'em by the skin of my teeth. They're sure to wire on, too, you know, and things'll look rather awkward for me at the next stop." "That's not half an hour," Mr. Longram reminded him. "Oh, good eggs!" commented his companion cheerfully. "May be able to do a bit of a change in that time. Lucky thing, rather, me hanging on to this train." The Honorable Peter shook his head helplessly. He was past speech. "Oh, well," said the top-hatted gentleman, sharply, "if you've nothing to suggest—" He shrugged his shoulders. "By the way," he added, suddenly, "forget to mention it before—chaps at the club were talking about it the other night. Hard luck on you, I call it! Your wife's on your track again." "My what?" asked Mr. Longram sharply. "Your wife," repeated his companion, firmly. "Your first—the Newcastle one." "But you're in error, my good sir. I am unmarried," said Mr. Longram, fiercely. Jimmy Carshott lifted a reproving finger. "Oh, you naughty old man!" he remarked, playfully. "Mean to say that last one at Sheffield—O'oh! Well, she's after you, anyway. Better be careful!" The Honorable Peter rose hastily and began to collect his luggage. "I think it would be better," he said frigidly, "if I were to change into another compartment." "Oh! Don't want to get mixed up with me when the 'tees' in, eh? I quite understand, p'raps? I shan't interfere with you. Pa-by!" Mr. Longram moved off toward the adjoining compartment. But he was full, and as he came to the end he caught sight of a familiar face through the glass. "Lady Parkinson!" he stammered, hurriedly. "Lady Parkinson and her girls! What infernal luck! Now, what am I to do? I must get rid of this," he raised a hand to his head—"somehow. I can't very well take it off in the corridor, either. If any one should see me—And besides!" Disconsolately he wandered back to his former carriage. Mr. Carshott looked up as he entered. "Hullo—back again?" he remarked, pleasantly. "Here, I say," he interjected hastily, "don't be an idiot now! Keep that wig on or you'll be recognized as sure as eggs. As it is, you may get through all right. I know they want you for that Liverpool affair." Presently a slackening of speed heralded their arrival at the next station. "Be careful not to say anything that'll give me away," he said, beseechingly. And he deliberately set himself to crawl under the seat. The train stopped. An inspector and two constables opened the door abruptly. The sound almost awakened the Honorable Peter Longram, for he cringed and shifted his position slightly. "Beg pardon, sir," the inspector's tone, as he tapped the sleeper on the shoulder, was distinctly apologetic. "Haven't seen a chap in a top hat and frock coat, small black moustache and dark complexion, I s'pose." Mr. Longram opened his eyes lazily. "Eh? Have I seen what?" he waxed dignified. "How are you come here disturbing people like this? Can't you attend to your own business without my help?" "All right, sir; all right! Don't you worry. If you've been asleep, of course—" The two constables followed the inspector in. Rough hands presently dragged Jimmy Carshott, dusty and disconsolate, into the light of day. Mr. Longram watched the prisoner descend, with his escort, to the platform. His curiosity even led him, impudently enough to thrust his head but of the window. "Come along, Slim Jim," said one of the constables, almost rudely. "Wonder you didn't try on your games with that gent in your carriage." Struck by a sudden brilliant idea, he turned to the Honorable Peter. "Didn't lose anything while you were asleep, I s'pose, sir?" "No," said Mr. Longram. Turning abruptly, he caught the inspector's eye. The latter was staring at him with a gaze of fixed intensity. His face bore a puzzled expression, as if he were trying to recall some fact from the unfathomable recesses of his official mind. Mr. Longram sank back into his seat. "Er—good afternoon," he said, hurriedly, through the window. "Fine—er—day." The train began to move slowly, but to his dismay the inspector walked along side. "Got a wig on, I notice," he said, meaningly, leaning forward. "Let's see," he burst out, suddenly; "let's see how you look with it off." And before Mr. Longram could foresee his intention his hand shot forward and the Hon. Peter bald-headed once more, gasping in inarticulate rage. "H'm! I know you now, 'Daddy' Wilson!" cried the stout inspector, triumphantly, panting with his run. With a violent effort he endeavored to board a train, but his avoirdupois was against him, and it was moving quickly by now. Gradually he was left behind. Mr. Longram groaned; then set himself to adopt drastic measures to counteract this, the latest development. With considerable trouble he packed his thick traveling overcoat into a quite inadequate space, and, done in, it stood a light-colored dust coat, which he drew from one of his bags. "Wish I'd never undertaken to get these blessed wigs. Private theatricals are a beastly nuisance." But on arriving at the next station, and noticing the careful preparations made for his reception, the humorous side of the affair came uppermost in his thoughts. It was with a sense of pleasurable excitement that he passed successfully through the suspicious officials who waited for "Daddy" Wilson, in expectation of an epoch-making capture. "Give me a few sticks of gross-paint, or whatever you call it, by Jove!" said the Hon. Peter Longram to himself triumphantly, "and let my hair grow a bit longer, and I back myself to beat that chap Irving at the age of fifteen."

Scientific Deer Hunting

If Close Enough Always Aim for Neck or Shoulder

The current number of Rod and Gun in Canada, contains a very interesting article on Scientific Deer Hunting from the pen of Dr. Franklin Hawley. In his preface the doctor remarks: "There is a class of men who hunt with their feet. Their plan is to walk at random through the woods from morning to night in the hope that they may find a deer, and a deer and accidentally hit it shooting as fast as possible as long as they 'can see a hair.' Many gentlemen hunt in this way, because they know no better method. Experienced hunters are usually reticent; masters in wood craft are seldom given to instructing amateurs in the mysticism of the wilds." He then describes how to "locate" the animal as follows: "We will suppose now, that we see our deer within range, and looking at us seriously. You raise your rifle slowly and aim at his neck, if you are a good shot. At his neck because a bullet through any part of the neck will knock him down and keep him down until you can deliver the mercy shot, and because a neck shot does not spoil meat, nor the head for the taxidermy. If he is too distant for a sure neck shot, they the shoulders, or low down, to get the heart. If you have overcome the tendency to over-shoot, the high spot the heart, if the deer falls where he stands, while he may run miles with a shot near the heart. In all cases, choose the exact spot you mean to hit, aiming at an imaginary bulls eye on the deer hide, and pull the trigger without flinching. Having fired we try to see the bullet strike. Sometimes a flash of red is visible. We also listen to hear the bullet spat. The sound of the impact on flesh is different from that afforded by striking anything else. If the bullet has hit, it sinks to the ground, there is no need of haste. He will rise no more. If, after falling, he holds his head erect, shoot him again through the neck, without moving. A step forward on your part may cause him to jump up and run, which he may do as long as he can hold up his head. If he falls nose down first, he is hit through the neck and shoulders. If he falls tail first, he is probably also dead and his neck is broken. Run then, and give him the mercy shot, for he will rise, but will make desperate efforts with his fore legs. If he kicks up when hit, he is shot through the paunch. If he gives no sign but simply runs away, the question is, was he hit at all? If he carries his tail down, he is hit, but if he carries it jauntily upright, that is not sure evidence that he is not hit. In all cases, go and examine the ground. No matter how small the chance that he is hurt, go and make sure. Thousands of hurt, go and make sure. If he gives no sign but simply runs away, the question is, was he hit at all? 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NINE ROOM HOUSE—Modern; 1/2 acre ground; Terrace avenue. One of the finest views in city, overlooking Rock- land avenue, with good view of sea and islands. Cheap for quick sale.

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WE HAVE some good buys in mining prop- erty that will repay examination.

NOTE ADDRESS—Bank of Montreal Building.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TIMBER LIMITS.

2,000 ACRES TIMBER LANDS for sale, crown granted.

\$1,000—Small house and 2 large lots on Hillside avenue, close to car line.

\$100—Lots, Fairfield Estate, 50x120 each; water lots, \$200 each. Very easy terms.

5 ACRES—Inside city limits, all good land, under cultivation, double frontage. Cheap.

6 ROOMED HOUSE and 9 acres of land, close to Victoria, on good road; splendid soil and nearly all under cultivation.

CALEDONIA PARK—Lots, 500 upwards, on the instalment plan. Maps and particulars at office.

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—15 acres with- in city limits, chiefly cleared, with a beautiful view—cheap.

SIX LOTS—Facing Beacon Hill, Park, and under cultivation; splendid building site; \$2,500.

\$2,400—9 room modern cottage, stone foundation, with outhouses, orchard, garden; 1 minute from street cars.

\$200—5 lots off Oak Bay avenue, only \$200 each. Will sell separately.

JAMES BAY—6 roomed, modern cottage all conveniences, including gas; al- most new, with brick foundation; only 10 minutes from post office. \$2,500; 4 terms.

\$800—6 roomed house on car line, James Bay; modern in every respect.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS—60x120 each, in good neighborhood, will be sold at sacrifice prices to close an estate.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, \$5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

\$250—Victoria West; cottage in good order, sewer and electric light; handy to car.

100—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

FOURTH STREET—\$350. Lot 60x135, be- tween Bay street and King's Road.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, 200 each. FARM FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

\$100 CASH and \$15 per month will buy a good cottage on corner lot, James Bay; sewer connections, etc.

VICTORIA ARM—7 roomed cottage, acre of ground, good bearing orchard, large water frontage. Cheap to immediate purchaser.

YATES ST.—\$1,800 will buy an 8 roomed house and lot, 50x120. Half cash, bal- ance on easy terms.

\$250—Lot on Third street, 50x135; two en- trances.

NEW SUBDIVISION—James Bay, full sized lots; only \$400 on instalment plan.

\$1,700—2 storey dwelling on car line, James Bay; lot 53x150; sewer, etc. (A bargain).

\$2,000—Acre of ground; good 5 roomed cottage; fruit trees, etc., on car line.

\$2,100—6 room cottage and 1/2 acre, on car line—a bargain.

8 ROOMED DWELLING—Acre of ground, fruit trees and small fruits of all sorts, vegetables and ornamental trees; on 2 minutes from car line. Worth well inspecting.

RESIDENCES—A large list of handsome residences with grounds. Call for partic- ulars.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS on Salt Spring Island for sale. Call for particu- lars.

WATER FRONTAGE, VICTORIA ARM—Three acres, with cottage, all under cul- tivation, gentle slope to the Arm; at a bargain; valuable for commercial as well as residential purposes.

12 ACRES—In South Saanich, with small house; portion of land cleared and laid out in fruit. A1 fruit land. Price \$1,200.

11 ACRES—Close to Victoria, with 8 acres under cultivation; 5 acres of this in fruit trees and other small fruits; build- ings, etc.

\$800—5 roomed cottage and lot on Oak Bay avenue; just inside city limits.

FOR SALE—A large modern residence, with nearly two acres of ground, com- plete in every respect, situated in the most desirable residential portion of the city.

FOR SALE—8 roomed house on Sylvia street, off Dallas road. Price, \$2,750.

FARM FOR SALE—85 acres in South Saanich; fine house, good water.

If you have a house to sell or rent, The Colonist will do it for you.

FOR SALE CHEAP

PICTURESQUE COTTAGE—Fronting on Beacon

Hill Park, 7 Rooms, large corner lot. House cost

\$2800.00. Lot Assessed at \$1000.00

Price, \$3,150.00. Terms.

A. W. BRIDGMAN

41 Government Street.

REAL ESTATE

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View Street, Opposite the Main

Entrance to the Drift Hotel.

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE of good fruit garden, with good five roomed cottage—Only \$2,500.

TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES ON SEA FRONT—With six roomed house, bathhouse, etc.; CHEAP.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ACRES—With half a mile of fine water frontage; nearly all good land; fine cottage, barns, etc. This is destined to be VALUABLE PROPERTY. Don't miss looking over it.

TWO-THIRDS OF AN ACRE of full garden, only a few minutes from post office, close to park and sea, in James Bay. Call for particulars.

WELL BUILT MODERN HOUSE—Central- ly located—A SNAP FOR \$1,600.

TWO ACRES OF YOUNG FRUIT TREES—With good cottage and barn, situated on one of the best streets. We are offering this at a BARGAIN.

CHARMING COTTAGE HOME—8 1/2 rooms; centrally located; good view of sea and mountains; new and every modern convenience. Given away for \$2,750.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED modern residences in the city; magnificent view, exceptional locality; nearly new, all modern conveniences. If you want a home at a price that is really an in- ducement, call and get particulars of this.

CALL AND GET A LIST OF OUR SUB- URBAN ACREAGE AND MODERN HOMES—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FOR SALE

TWO LOTS fronting Victoria Harbor each 90 feet on Wharf street by 117 feet deep, with two large warehouses; also wharf in front of both.

LOTS 198 and 199, Victoria City, situat- ed at corner of Yates and Wharf streets—a snap!

FRUIT LAND in quantities to suit pur- chaser, close to town.

CRAGIE LEE FARM property, hav- ing been subdivided into lots, affords ex- cellent sites for suburban residences. The Gorge car line within a few minutes walk of most of the property, renders this especially desirable property.

SEVENTY-NINE ACRES with frontage on Sooke Harbor.

THREE ACRES LAND in Esquima- town, at car terminus.

J. STUART YATES,

22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

Pemberton & Son

45 FORT STREET

FOR SALE.

WILKINSON ROAD—Five acres of good land, two acres in orchard—\$1,200.

NIAGARA ST.—Modern house, bungalow style; leased for \$20 per month—\$2,600.

SIGNAL BAY—Four acres, nearly all under cultivation—\$600 per acre.

YATES ST.—Newly built house, near school—\$2,600.

FRONT ST.—Small cottage, with high ele- vation, on rock \$900.

OLYMPIA ST.—Good building lots—\$800 each.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT 200 acres, with small log house—\$550.

SYLVIA ST.—Building lot—\$475.

DALLAS ROAD—Two nicely furnished cottages—\$30 and \$35 per month.

SEE OUR LIST for several desirable un- furnished houses.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

\$5,250—138 acres, 30 cultivated, suitable for dairy; fine house; Cowichan.

\$2,800—70 acres, all good bottom land, 23 cultivated, 50 fenced; Cowichan.

\$1,000—8 acres; small cottage; Deadman's River.

\$1,000—417 acres, 90 cultivated; 5 room cottage; good land.

\$2,000—200 acres, 10 cultivated; 5 room orchard; Cobble Hill.

\$3,000—48 acres, 7 slashed, 20 alder bot- tom; 15 minutes from city waterfront.

\$3,500—100 acres, 40 cultivated, 20 slashed; 5 room house, barn. Easy terms. Cheap- est farm on the market at Shawnigan.

\$5,500—100 acres, 30 cultivated; 7 room house, orchard; 8 miles out.

\$500—100 acres; 4 room cottage, barn; 10 acres good land, balance heavy timber.

\$2,250—20 acres, 7 acres in fruit; 5 room cottage; stable, outhouses, good well; 5 miles out.

\$1,500—1 1/2 acres, Macaulay Point.

\$3,000—17 acres, 10 cultivated, 7 pasture, cleared foot land; 3 miles out.

\$2,000—20 acres, 20 cultivated, 10 slashed, good 8 room house, orchard.

\$15,000—107 acres, 40 cultivated, 30 pas- ture; 5 room house, facing sea.

\$1,200—6 acres, all cultivated; 2 storey 9 room house; orchard. Terms.

British Columbia Pottery Co., Ltd

VICTORIA, B. C.

Manufacturers of

Vitrified Salt Glazed Sewer Pipes

All kinds of Agricultural Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Chimney Pipe, Fire Brick and Fire Clay.

Our Flower Pots are for sale by all Florists and Grocers in Victoria.

WORKS—CONSTANCE COVE ROAD, OFFICE—22 1/2 PANDORA STREET.

Advertise Victoria by sending The Colonist to your out-of-town friends.

SOME FREAK PLAYS

ON THE DIAMOND

Budget of Interesting Anecdotes Concerning Ball Players and the Game

Did you ever see a batter make a real base hit, get called out before he got to first base, and then get credit for a base hit? That same thing happened to Charlie Bennett years ago when he was one of the premier catchers of the country. The play was so unusual that it excited a lot of comment and dis- sion at the time, yet, within the last fortnight, the same thing came within an ace of happening in a game be- tween Chicago and St. Louis.

Bennett was at bat and Joneit Meekin was pitching, when Bennett drove a fierce boulder straight at the pitcher. Meekin struck down his arm, the ball struck it, and he dropped. The ball bounded back toward the first base line, struck Bennett as he was tearing toward first, and Gallwey, who was umpiring, promptly called "Out."

Meekin was hit by a pitched ball, his hit undoubtedly was a hit, and by the scoring rules was registered as a hit, yet he never reached first base. The decision was disputed and argued, but the rules were explicit, and as no one ever contemplated a batter being hit by his own drive, there was nothing to distinguish it from a hit made by a succeeding batter.

Ball in the Uniform.

A queer play happened in a game be- tween Chicago and Pittsburgh, only a few days ago, in which Reulbach was the victim, much to the delight of the crowd. Sheehan hit a high bouncer and the Chicago pitcher, leaping, knocked it down with one hand. This ball in full force, Sheehan was springing for first, after trying in vain to pull the ball out of his sleeve, finally shook it out, picked it up, and threw the runner out by a step.

That is a variation of a thing that happened to Cliff Carroll, of which ball players delight to tell. Cliff was playing centre for St. Louis when, in stopping a hit, he fumbled and then pushed the ball into his pocket of his shirt, nor could he get it out until the batter had scored. Cliff's accident caused Von der Ahe to issue an order forbidding the players to have pockets on their shirts. There is no record that Murphy ordered his team to dispense with shirt sleeves, however.

Ball Stuck on a Nail.

Frank Isbell tells one of the best of the many tales. It is not new, but it is worth repeating. Issey was then pitching for St. Paul, and the Sunday grounds, out- side the city limits, were about the size of a small backyard. High fences sur- rounded the entire plot, and the outfield- ers were in the habit of getting the balls as they bounded off the fences and throwing runners out at first.

Big Roger Denzer was pitted against Issey, and in the final inning Minneapo- lis was a run to the bad, and Issey, thought he was winning easily, especial- ly under the circumstances, it requir- ed about three base hits to secure a run.

The batter drove a liner to centre, and both the infielders and outfielders gathered around, waiting for the rebound to throw the runner out. The ball struck a wire nail in the fence and stuck there, and while the outfielders were hunting a ladder, the batter scored a home run and the game was over.

Hit Him on the Head.

A play came up in an exhibition con- test between the New York team and a team of colored players at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1892, that perhaps never will be duplicated. A big negro named Turner was pitching for the colored team, and Walker, a famous negro catcher, who was known to the National when the color line was drawn, was behind the bat. Turner had a world of speed, and he had the Giants stopped up to the seventh inning. Amie Russie was at the bat with a runner on third and one out and he tipped a foul. Walker evidently dodged, for the ball struck him squarely on top of the head and bounded high in the air, and Turner, springing forward, caught it as it fell. Walker got an assist, and Turner a put out on the play.

A similar accident occurred when Bill Schriver was catching for Chicago, ex- cept that, after the foul hit him in the head, Schriver, whirling around, got under the ball and held it.

A Case of Luck.

Pitchers often get a lot of credit for brain power, when luck is more to blame than anything else. There is an instance of this that is illustrated by a confession made by Walter Thornton one day after he beat the champion Baltimore club.

To understand the situation, it must be known that Jake Stenzel, although a corking hitter, could not hit left-hand- ers much, and that he was a "sucker" against a fast, low curve and could "kill" the high ones, especially if they were pitched inside the plate. Jake had not been hitting Thornton, and in the final round, Walter was catching for Chicago, ex- cept that, after the foul hit him in the head, Schriver, whirling around, got under the ball and held it.

Imagine the surprise when Donohue, catching Thornton signalled for a high, fast one, and Thornton shook his head, and then pitched the low curve. Brodie missed it—his favorite ball—a foot. Again Thornton shot over a low curve, and again Brodie swung and missed. A moment later he slashed away at the third low one and struck out.

Going home in the carriages, Donohue asked Thornton:

"McDonald of Oregon"

From The Portland Oregonian

With wealth of simplicity and directness of thought, coupled with charming word pictures of the old Oregon of Chief Factor John McLoughlin, this new novel of Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, will give popular fascination for all Oregonians and will also draw appreciative audiences from the country at large. Far across the Pacific, in storied Japan, it will likewise meet with friends, for the book is a record of historical fact, of the United States and Japan. Like the shell found on the mountain height and which ever sang of the sea, "McDonald of Oregon" sings the song of the red race and the time is that when tells of the probable ancestors of the Asiatic people like the Japanese who reached this continent by way of Bering Straits.

In opening this remarkable novel, naturally the first question that arises is: "In what does 'McDonald of Oregon' differ from Mrs. Dye's previous literary successes, 'McLoughlin and Old Oregon' and 'The Conquest'?" After mature reflection, it would appear that the most efficient was undoubtedly the first place to "McDonald of Oregon," because it has a surer grip on the imagination, possesses broader vision as to pioneer time, and the novelist fairly leaps like a gardener amid a collection of fragrant June roses, in sympathetic interpretation, crisp sentences and graphic description. Musty historical facts are skillfully presented in the confection of conversation. "McDonald of Oregon" is in the very front rank with current American fiction, and Mrs. Dye can honestly be congratulated on the success she has achieved in this particular instance, and for the measure of increased recognition and reward which will be hers. In this thrilling tale she has again shed the light of romance on Oregon and all Oregon says to its favorite daughter: "Well done."

In "McDonald of Oregon" we meet several characters among them being John McLoughlin and Captain Nathaniel J. Wyeth and others—whom we say occupying the centre of interest in "McLoughlin and Old Oregon," but all that they say and do is told with increasing interest and the recital is never dull. The hero of "McDonald" is Randal McDonald, son of Archibald McDonald and an Indian maiden, Raven, the youngest daughter of King Cumcumly of the Chinook, who on the wedding day was christened the Princess Sunday. Her father's personal retinue numbered 500 copper-colored attendants, heralds and canoe-men, but more than 5,000 acknowledged Chinook sway to The Dalls of the Columbia—as far in fact as tide-water rolled inland. Cumcumly was a rich Indian, Randal's mother died at his birth. This no doubt accounts for the fact that the novel is filled with men of strong personality but few women appear in it.

Mrs. Dye states that Randal McDonald was for he really lived—during his last years desired her to write the story of his eventful life. Accordingly her results are based on personal statements and letters of McDonald and other old Hudson Bay company's men; on the records of "Voyages of the Morrison and Himmaleh," a copy of which can be found in the Boston public library; government papers and depositions now on file at Washington, D. C.; papers and documents in Canadian archives at Ottawa and in the British Columbia Historical Society at Victoria, B. C.; the Perry documents and reports of American and European consuls and ambassadors; various Oregon, Hawaiian and Canadian newspapers in custody of the Oregon Historical Society; and in references to McDonald by William Elliot Griffis Hildreth, the historian, Dr. Nitobe of Japan and others.

McDonald activity covers the closing regime of the Hudson Bay company in Oregon and the entrance of American dominion. He was born at Astoria, Or., February 11, 1824, and died at Fort Colville, Wash., August 24, 1894. In planning the novel, greater space is given to the Oregon than Japan, and a given fact that Japan lead is not met with until the 67th page. Up to that period, Randal's romantic boyhood is described, the principal interest being sustained by the short, snap-shot conversation of Dr. McLoughlin. On page 54, Captain Wyeth says with relation to intending emigrants coming to Oregon: "Yes, A. Boston schoolmaster has organized an Oregon colonization society and publishes a paper he calls the 'Oregonian.' They did propose to start the first of January last, but so many delayed beyond the time set that the scheme had to be given up for this year. And some gentlemen around Baltimore, having heard of the mild climate, are planning to open tobacco plantations out here."

Japan leaps into the limelight in the tenth chapter, when the action describes the arrival of three shipwrecked Japanese on the Oregon coast. Naturally, they are taken by the bowlegged Chinook Indians, who found them, to Dr. McLoughlin and they gave them the names of Ewa, Oto and Kioko. Belonging to a company of merchants sailing with cotton cloth, pottery and rice, in a ship bound from a southern port of Japan to a northern one, crew and passengers were wrecked by a typhoon. The rudder was lost and unable to guide the course, the survivors

were swept toward the opposite Oregon coast, three only surviving out of a company of 17. Ultimately, the Japanese were able to converse in the Chinook tongue, and young Randal listened entranced to their stories of their native country. Then the fugitives were returning home, but difficulty was experienced in this because of the edict of the Japanese government that Japanese who have left their country are not allowed to return save under penalty of death. Randal, however, had meanwhile basted themselves by speculating as to the theory that the first inhabitants of America must have straggled across from Asia, via Behring Straits. Similarity of complexion and customs were noticed. Says our novel:

"Without nautical instruments and the skill necessary to find their way to any port in safety, hundreds—even thousands—of typhoon-swept Japanese drifted to the Pacific Islands, and had drifted for ages to Alaska, Kamchatka, Mexico, California, borne over on the mysterious Kuro Shivo, the warm and resistless black current, the gulf stream of the Pacific, that flowing upward along the Aleutian Islands, circles and sweeps down past the fir-clad shores of Northwest America. None had failed to note the Mongolian cast of features; the skin, light copper; the long, dark, flowing hair; the high cheekbones; the aquiline nose; and in many cases the oblique eye, disappearing gradually as the (Indian) tribes roved eastward. The conical grass hats of all those Pacific Coast tribes were woven exactly like those of the Chinese, and Indian hats are Oriental in pattern. In his patriarchal government, his pompadour home, his Shamanistic religion, the American Indian is an undoubted Mongolian. The Behring Straits is easily crossed in a canoe. In clear weather the opposite shores are plainly discerned and in winter a sledge on the ice can pass it in a single day."

The Russians tell us that the first coast of Asia they met had numerous traditions of a warmer country across the water, with green hillsides, big trees, and better fishing. Our sailors always call those Vladivostok tribes Asiatic Indians, and doesn't everybody know that there is a chain of islands along the Aleutians down Alaska to Puge Sound, like stepping stones to the Columbia river? Some have even argued that the Columbia river may have been the main path to Asiatic migration eastward; and others have favored a great river farther north, directly from Siberia into the heart of North America. Did not the first Shoshones that met Lewis and Clark, sit on their knees and bow their heads after the fashion of Turks and Tartars?

The Aztecs civilization was only a development of racial customs among all Indians. Why may not the name of our Killamooks be traced to the Killamuk Tartars? Who else could have recently visited the subject, but rarely has it been presented in such an easily understood form as in "McDonald of Oregon." Randal becomes tired of life in the Columbia basin and always wishing to risk his fate in Japan, he succeeds in entering that land, where after sundry mishaps he teaches English to quick-witted Japanese students. Randal's life in Japan is the germ of the book. Short though the interval may be, it is of surpassing interest. With the roaming spirit in his blood, Randal again followed the sea, adventure luring him to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, to Japan ports and Australia. It is interesting to note that when Commodore Perry paid his memorable visit to Japan and succeeded in opening up that country to the world at large, the negotiations were aided by the Japanese students who had been English speaking pupils of Randal McDonald. One pupil, Moriyama Yenosuke, became one of Japan's most valued statesmen.

Randal never married. He once thought of his beautiful cousin Christine, but she always said: "No." She came for another Portland is often mentioned in the book. On page 153 can be read: "Strolling around in the woods, Uncle Billy came upon a log cabin 10 feet square, no door, no window, a lean-to roof, and a sign nailed up: 'Captain John H. Coughlin claims 400 acres of land in this spot.' 'Call on me at Oregon City.' And a mile further, another cabin bore the legend: 'F. W. Pettygrove claims the 640 acres.' 'Call on him at his store in Oregon City.' Such was the beginning of Portland." Indian fights, the half-savage splendor of the McLoughlin regime at Vancouver, the hermit life of the life, humorous, ventures and religion of the people of Babylonia of 4,000 years ago possibly. The story of the origin of these cylinders is clearly set before us, and it is one of curious interest. A drought had visited the land, and there was no water for irrigation—"the increase grew not up; the rising waters sparkled not, nor rose in their splendor." Naturally the priest, king or viceroy saw in this visitation the hand of the city god, Nin-girsu, and turned to him with prayer and sacrifice.

"All kinds of rich things he offered in sacrifice." He is troubled chiefly

about the dream, which has already been described, but this is interpreted for him by the goddess Nina, who tells him that it is the god Nin-girsu who has appeared to him in the form of a colossal divinity, crowned with the "divine storm bird, a deification of the lightning, and riding on a hurricane," and assisted by other divinities, given him the plan of the temple he is to build.

It is to be noticed that it is always a goddess whom the viceroy consults in his trouble. Thus he says: "To my mother I bring my dream, that the diviner (of the gods) who knows what I desire may reveal to me the meaning." This clearly indicates a belief in the power of wise women, or witches to interpret dreams and visions. It appears that the chief oracle of the temple was "the sleeping chamber of the divinity," where, as we are told, was the sacred couch richly decorated, and where the dreamer dreamed his dream and the goddess appears and explains it.

Before the great gate, guarded by huge serpents, and "dragons with protruding tongues," was the great tank for lustration, or "the bronze sea." The chief parts of the edifice were "the council chamber," and the "judgment hall," in the private apartments was "the banquet chamber," with its golden table and couch. Here the god and his consort fed "upon white bread, honey, milk, wine and pure butter"—foods untouched by fire—and each day the pious ruler replenished their table.

In the inner part of the building was the harem, where the goddess Bau dwelt, attended by "seven virgins." There was a garden full of beautiful trees and flowers, which cast a pleasant shade, and in the branches of which the birds rested. Here also was "the fountain of pure water from which the gods drank." Musicians are mentioned, who played on harps, pipes and cymbals and on the great horn of the god.

Adjacent to the temple palace were stalls for cattle, including "the great famous bulls that none could pen and the sacred cows of the moon god." There were folds for sheep and goats and tame gazelles. Here, too, was the stable of the sacred ass of the god, who drew his chariot, and the house of his driver, for the horse was not known as yet. Darks, lakes and ponds alive with fish were in the domain. Such is the picture of a Babylonian palace, which we see through this description of the temple built by Gudea some 4,000 years ago.

As to the life of the people, there is a passage in the second cylinder which is of immense value. On the day the Divine King entered his new temple, an octave of festival was proclaimed, a period of joy and peace thus described: "During seven days the king's servant was equal with her mistress and the manservant on a par with his master, in his city. The strong and the weak lay side by side. On the evil tongue the wicked words were changed to good, and all evil was turned from the temple. All paid attention to the laws of Nin-girsu, the orphan was not oppressed by the rich, and the widow suffered not from the mighty."

The King and His Clubs

King Edward is a member of one or two clubs which are naturally the best and most exclusive in the world, and it follows also that no new member is ever admitted to them unless his candidature has the approval of his Majesty. It also goes without saying that the King is not a member, and never would be, of any club which is run on political party lines, and the nearest he has ever come to clubs devoted to a particular class has been in his membership of the Turf and the Jockey Clubs.

In his younger days his Majesty's favorite club was White's, in St. James street, which is the oldest existing club in London, and to which are attached more famous traditions than possibly to any other. White's has always done things on the grand scale, and when the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the allied sovereigns were in this country nearly a hundred years ago it gave a ball to them which cost the club no less than £9,819, whilst only three weeks later it gave a dinner to the Duke of Wellington which cost £2,480. A club which was so formerly patriotic was naturally the kind of club for a Royal personage to belong to, and once upon a time the King was very fond of White's and attended it frequently.

Subsequently he took great interest in the Marlborough Club, and was, indeed, one of those who were chiefly concerned with its foundation in 1833. The circumstances of the case were curious. White's at that time did not appear to have any undue love for tobacco, and there was a standing rule that smoking should not be permitted anywhere within the very narrow limits of the smoking room.

When in one of his clubs the King has always preferred that he should be treated exactly as an ordinary member, for it is one of his principles that, whatever they may be outside, all members are equal within the walls of their own club.

What some people might regard as the convenience of the Marlborough Club was somewhat amusingly illustrated many years ago, when a fire broke out in the upper floor of Marlborough House close by, whereupon his Majesty and some of his friends were hastily sent for from the club. He immediately deserted his cosy corner, and rushed out to take part in the attempt to extinguish the flames.

Just as a new man would not be elected to one of the Royal clubs if the most distinguished member had the slightest objection to him, so there would, of course never be any demur at electing a candidate to whom he would not object. So strongly enough, this was once done by the committee of a distinguished club which has its headquarters in Pall Mall, who not realizing for the moment the seriousness of their action, blackballed a candidate who had specially received the Royal support. His Majesty—or Prince, as he was then—at once requested that his own name should be removed from the list of members.

EUROPEAN WEATHER.

"The popular belief that storms are more frequent about the time of the equinox, or when 'the sun crosses the line,' in March and September, receives some slight degree of support from the recent investigation of European scientists," states an expert of the weather bureau, at the latest western European meeting of the stormiest weather in the British Islands and Norway, January takes the lead in that respect; but, considering Europe as a whole, it appears that storms preponderate near the seasons of the equinoxes.—New York Tribune.

Kaiser's Expansion Scheme

From the "Nineteenth Century and After."

In the September number of "The Nineteenth Century and After," Yves Guyot discusses "Pan-Germanism, Holland and Belgium" in an article in which he points out the lines in which, in his view, German aggression is likely, in the nature of things, to be directed in Europe. In so doing he is following J. Ellis Barker, who in a previous contribution dealt with the question of "The Absorption of Holland by Germany." M. Guyot lays it down that the men of all countries who think about the future of Europe can be divided into two categories; those who wish to see free people work out their own evolution, each according to their customs and their character while preserving their independence, and those who think that there should be in the centre of Europe a central power of which the other states should be only the subordinates. All the nations save Germany, says M. Guyot, are interested in the policy which will assure the former solution. Dealing with the geographical position of Germany, M. Guyot emphasizes its limitations on the Baltic, but he finds in the Rhine the chief factor of the desire of Germany for expansion. He points out that this river serves a population of 16,000,000 or 27 per cent of the population of the German empire. It runs through a region which comprises 2,500,000 workmen, or 28 per cent of the working class population of Germany. It yields 50 per cent of the coal production, 50 per cent of the chemical products, 50 per cent of the beer, 83 per cent of the iron and 90 per cent of the wine of Germany.

Pan-German Ideas.

But this beautiful river has its outlet in Holland at Rotterdam, under the name of the Maas (Meuse), and 22,000,000 marks voted in 1879 for the regulation of the Rhine, which were expended in 1898, have certainly been of service to the population which the river serves; but they have largely contributed to the development of Rotterdam and Antwerp. M. Guyot quotes facts and figures to show at both these ports German influence largely preponderates. Both are German ports, because the principal hinterland is Germany. The possibility of this invasion drawing Belgium into the orbit of Germany is a consequence which, M. Guyot thinks, ought to be considered with all the seriousness that it demands. Having drawn attention to the failure of the German effort to divert the commerce of Rotterdam and Antwerp to Emden by means of the Dortmund canal, M. Guyot points to the conclusion that if the Germans and Emperor William wish that the outlet of the great industrial provinces in the neighborhood of the Rhine should be a German port they have before them the only solution, the annexation of Holland, completed by that of Antwerp, to Germany.

It is certain, he says, that in the view of all Pan-Germans, Holland, and even Belgium, ought to be absorbed by Germany. Under the name of Central Europe they comprise these two countries, as well as Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria. Bismarck, as M. Guyot points out, was not a Pan-German. That party developed after the accession of William II. They founded Pan-Germanism on language and race, and comprised in it 2,000,000 Germans in Switzerland, 10,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, 1,000,000

in Russia and 8,000,000 Low Germans in Holland and Belgium.

They formulated a programme based on the dissolution of Austria after the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. But, says M. Guyot, William II. has excellent reasons for not sharing the views of the Pan-Germans. The whole policy of the Hohenzollerns has been to place the axis of the German empire at Berlin. The annexation of Austria would displace it. M. Guyot does not believe that William II. has the slightest desire to proceed to the dismemberment of the Austrian empire for his profit on the death of Francis Joseph, but he thinks it very possible that the German emperor will profit by that event to seem to do an act of generosity and great disinterestedness. He will declare that not only does he not wish the dismemberment of Austria, but that he is its most ardent supporter. When he has astonished the world with his generosity, dissipated the feelings of uneasiness, and provoked a general movement of relief, he can turn and say to the other nations: "Now that you are reassured you can have no objection to Holland (and perhaps Belgium) entering into the German Zollverein preparatory to a closer annexation." And it can be imagined that the public opinion of Austria, of France, of Italy, and perhaps of other countries would then experience such a satisfaction at having escaped the dangers that it faced that it would be ready to say, "Only that! Do it!" and supply all this theory. M. Guyot quotes the Kaiser's saying that "Our future is on the sea." And yet, he points out in spite of all his majesty's efforts, a great part of the tonnage of Germany passes through Holland and Antwerp. He wishes to have a fleet capable of fighting that of England, and he can only construct, equip, and repair it in Kiel. It can only get to sea by a canal which, at the mercy of an accident, will not be able to support ships of a tonnage which is becoming greater and greater, as the programmes of tomorrow foreshadow.

Holland's Rich Colonies.

Finally Germany has round outlets neither for her population nor her industry in her African colonies, and the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which has struck all the hopes evoked by the occupation in China of Kiaochow, Holland on the other hand, has the Dutch Indies, with their superficial area of 2,000,000 square kilometres, their population of 38,000,000, and their rich production of coffee, sugar, spices, tobacco and tin. There is a colonial empire worthy of Germany! M. Guyot recalls how the Belgians and the Dutch identified themselves with the cause of the Boers, and comments on their lack of comprehension of the position, that England, the friend of small nations, is their safeguard. He points out that the Belgians must not forget that the powers signatory of the treaty of 1839 guaranteed their neutrality, but not the integrity and inviolability of their territory. Amongst these powers was Prussia, and in his view it is from Germany that Belgium has all to fear. M. Guyot sees in the safeguarding of Holland and Belgium the raison d'être of the entente cordiale between England and France. The demonstrations which affirm it, the exchanges of public attentions, which teach the two nations to know each other better, are, he concludes, "excellent; but it is the necessity of maintaining intact the situation of these two nations which welds the interests of France and England, and, I can add, the interests of all the other civilized nations, save one."

Winchester Cathedral

Measures Being Taken to Prevent Its Collapse

London Leader.

The task of saving a cathedral from collapse is being undertaken at Winchester. As an engineering feat it is unique. For the Londoner to understand it let him imagine that in the thirteenth century it had occurred to the early English builders of St. Paul's to have extended it half way down Ludgate Hill.

To have levelled up the top part of the hill, let it be said that they used pent, the trunks of beech trees, chalk and flint stones, as was employed when in 1202 the eastern part of Winchester Cathedral was built.

On this artificial base solid foundations, six or seven feet deep are constructed, and the magnificent extension of a magnificent pile is erected. Eight centuries come and go. Tiny springs of water thread their way through the agglomeration of pent, wood and marl, rotting the wood and gradually washing the pent and chalk down the incline.

In the end—call it about mid-summer 1905—the extension of the cathedral has sunk bodily no less than two feet, four inches, the roof that was vaulted has flattened until the walls are pushed nearly two feet out of the perpendicular on both the northern and southern sides. No human power can ever raise that eastern extension of Winchester Cathedral the 2 feet 4 inches it has sunk, foundations and all, into its artificial bed of wood and chalk, or prevent the plumb dropped from the eaves of the roof from touching the ground a couple of feet beyond the base of the walls. All that can be done is to prevent the damage going further.

This is being accomplished now by removing the weight of the artificial soil upon which the foundations of the cathedral are constructed. In some places this goes down to a depth of 27 feet, and the giant cranes that are being made a few yards apart along the walls are filled up with a solid mass of concrete and bricks.

A Morning Leader representative recently walked the plank into the water of the cathedral with a bucket of water, and the water was shown, showing a slimy mixture of rotten wood, pent, and chalk into buckets to clear one of the 9 foot square spaces from which the water will be pumped, and in which a solid support will be built.

By the aid of a match one could see the foundations of the cathedral shored up above his head with beams, like the passage of a coal mine. Underneath

the plank the black water bubbled and gurgled as the diver moved from place to place.

Every now and then a succession of heavy blows beneath the water shook the plank—the diver beating out chunks of pent with his pick, or dislodging an obstinate trunk of beech with a sledge hammer.

It was a weird accomplishment to the strains of the great organ in the cathedral which alternately wailed and thundered Chopin's superb "Marche Funèbre."

For at the very moment our representative was beneath the overhanging walls of the retro-choir a funeral service was being held over Archbishop Haigh, a cathedral dignity, who was yesterday carried to his last resting place.

As soon as Diver Williams has signalled to the men working above to haul the last bucket of pent and slime sacks of cement are sunk into the water. These he lays over the bottom of the cave. They form the first layer of the new bed on which the damaged part of the cathedral will eventually rest.

With a knife he splits the sacks. Then he lays a second row, splits the sacks. Then a third, and so on, till there is a solid rock nine feet square at the bottom of the cave.

This will have the effect of preventing the flow of spring water into the hole. So the water in which he has been working is pumped off and the brick-layers complete the work of "underpinning" the walls by building a solid block of bricks up to the foundations.

Inside the eastern part of Winchester Cathedral there is a forest of scaffolding. The roof that has flattened out as the walls spread outwards is shored up, and is being made safe. A workman points to a post erected in the cathedral and tells you it is mathematically perpendicular, to prove to you a spot where the southern wall has bulged out 21 inches.

The retro-choir where this maze of scaffolding is raised bears part of the beautiful, lacy reredos, and many statues and monuments, but it is the pride of the workmen that handling poles and boards 40 feet long or wider, they have not as much as knocked the finger off a saint or damaged the feather of an angel's wing.

Unfortunately, since the work of preservation commenced, fresh flaws in the cathedral have revealed themselves. The outer walls in the nave have spread, and great cracks separate the groins of the roof from the walls in many places.

For this reason the task of salvaging Winchester Cathedral, that was estimated to cost £20,000, will now require at least another £10,000.



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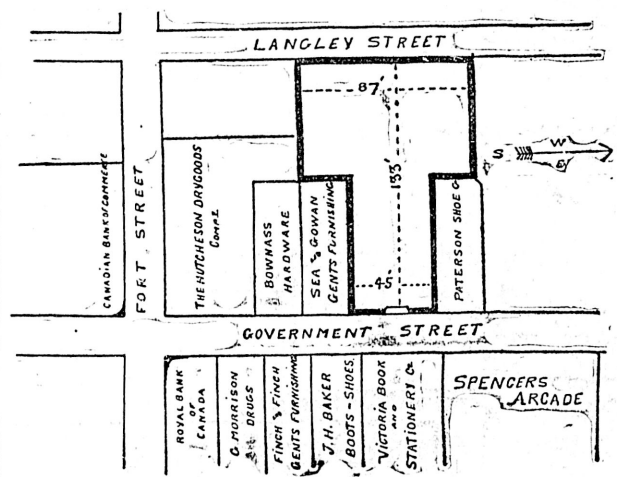
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Municipal Elections, 1907

NOTICE is hereby given that in order to qualify as voters at the forthcoming municipal election, either as license holders or householders, such persons are required, during the month of October only, to make and subscribe before a Supreme Court Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public, the statutory declaration provided by the Municipal Elections Acts (1905 and 1906).

This declaration may be made before Mr. W. W. Northcott, City Assessor, who is a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Victoria, at his office, City Hall, or at such place as the voters may be required to make this declaration.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., October 2, 1906.

NOTICE

We, the undersigned, give notice that we do not allow any shooting on our lands, and will prosecute anyone found trespassing on said lands in pursuit of game, to full penalty of the law.

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Ancient Babylonian Life

its Manners and Customs as Told by Old Records

London Globe.

As long ago as 1877, the late M. de Sarze, French consul of Bassorah, while excavating in the mounds of Tel-Lo, on the Shal-el-Hie, in the marsh district of the Afadz in the extreme west of Babylonia, discovered two remarkable inscribed records. These were two large clay barrel shaped cylinders, closely covered with archaic writing. The larger of the pair contains thirty columns of text and more than 600 of writing, and the smaller about 100 less. Although these important records have been nearly thirty years among the treasures of the Louvre no complete translation of their contents has been made.

This delay was due to two circumstances. First, the very archaic character of the writing, even with a reduced form of that usually employed on the bricks and on the monuments of the old kings of Chaldea; and in a second instance, to their being in the ancient Sumerian language, the speech of the pre-Semitic population of Chaldea, of which

scholars had but little knowledge until recent years. Both these difficulties have now been overcome, the text having been copied by Dr. Ira Price, an American Assyriologist, and the difficult task of Assyriology has now been most successfully completed by Professor F. Thureau-Dangin.

No what the full translation of the two documents is before us, we gain the most wonderful insight into the life, manners, customs and religion of the people of Babylonia of 4,000 years ago possibly. The story of the origin of these cylinders is clearly set before us, and it is one of curious interest. A drought had visited the land, and there was no water for irrigation—"the increase grew not up; the rising waters sparkled not, nor rose in their splendor." Naturally the priest, king or viceroy saw in this visitation the hand of the city god, Nin-girsu, and turned to him with prayer and sacrifice.

"All kinds of rich things he offered in sacrifice." He is troubled chiefly